PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

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OTTAWA, March 7.—One of the provisions of the Chinese bill, to be presented by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, will provide for the registration of the names of all Celestials arriving in the Dominion, so as to be able to allow of their being traced. Certificates permitting them to leave the country will be limited to six months, in place of being for all time as at present. By the introduction of the Californian tag system in connection with each certificate, the importation of relatives by the Celestials in this country will be suppressed.

THE DEBATE ON THE EXECUTION OF RIEL.

OTTAWA, March 11.—The stairway and lobbies leading to the public galleries were crowded with people long before the House opened this afternoon, the definite knowledge that Mr. Landry's resolution expressing regret at the execution of Riel would be debated having attracted to the ordinarily meagrely patronized benches all whom business permitted to attend the sitting. Mr Landry spoke in French and had evidently carefully prepared his speech, the manuscript of which was before him. His manner was quiet, and he had evidently weighed his words and line of argument so as to commend his motion to all who disapproved of the execution of Riel, without being offensive to those of a contrary opinion, and in this object he succeeded admirably. He took the ground that the question is not one of nationality but of the justice and propriety of allowing the law to take its course, and he urged as reasons why clemency should have been exercised, the recommendation of the jury to mercy, the petitions for commutation of the sentence that General Middleton had promised Riel protection and treated him as a prisoner of war, and that the days of capital punishment for high treason have passed away, enlarging on this point with considerable ability. He regretted that the medical commission had not been composed of experts from other countries and expressed the opinion that Riel was not a responsible being. In some of his utterances Mr Landry enlisted wide sympathy, as, for example, when he deprecated the agitation in Quebec as calculated to engender a war of races, asserted that the cause of Riel could not be defended on the ground of sentiment or nationality, and when he disclaimed any desire to justify the conduct of Riel in stirring up rebellion and inciting the Indians to rise. He repudiated the insinuation that he had been in the remotest degree prompted by any member of the Government to make his motion, having done so in accordance with a pledge to his constituents and from conscientious convictions of its propriety and, in concluding appealed to the Opposition to give it that support which their press and their platform utterances had led the French-Canadians to believe they might expect.

Sir Hector Langevin, who followed Mr Landry, spoke with considerable animation and was evidently in good form. He roused a good deal of enthusiasm during the three-quarters of an hour he was on his feet, and held the close attention of the house. In opening he repelled the insinuation that he has been a traitor to his province and to his people, and said that under great provocation he had remained silent the past four months, believing that Parliament and not the public platform was the place for a calm and thorough discussion of the course of the Government. The ministers, he pointed out, had a duty to their Queen and country to perform and the responsibility of their oath of office to observe, and then he rapidly traced the methods by which Riel had worked up the rebellion, his messages to the Indians, the rising of the latter and the murder of priests and agents which followed. The character of General Middleton's message to Riel was shown not to give any promise of protection to the rebel leader beyond that of safe custody until the tribunals of the law had dealt with his case, and he related succinctly the manner in which the trial had been conducted, how that the court and jury were constituted under a law passed by the Mackenzie Government, how every opportunity was given the prisoner to defend himself, the witnesses for the defence being paid by the Crown, and how an opportunity for an appeal first to the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba and then to the Privy council had been given. The recommendation of the jury to mercy was lucidly treated by Sir Hector, who pointed out that if the jury had any doubt as to the sanity of of the prisoner or the conclusiveness of the evidence against him, it was their duty to have brought in a verdict of not guilty, and he quoted the remark of Judge Killam, of the Manitoba court, that the verdict made it clear that the jury entertained no doubt as to Riel's sanity. The Government could not go behind that verdict, but upon the petitions which afterwards were received it was thought proper to send a medical commission to ascertain the mental condition of Riel subsequent to his condemnation, whose report established his responsibility and accountability. In closing Sir Hector said the question was not one of nationality, not whether French blood flowed in Riel's veins, but whether he was guilty or not guilty of the crime of high treason, and the Government had acted in his case exactly as they would have done had he been of another nationality or had the insurrection occurred in any other part of the Dominion. Believing that the issue raised by Mr. Landry's resolution is one that ought to be dealt with [illegible] and unencumbered with extraneous matters he moved the previous question, a course which shuts out amendments but does not preclude debate.

Mr. Amyot, who has gone into opposition apparently, succeeded Sir Hector and soon lashed himself into a state of indecorous excitement. He complained of a lack of papers bearing on the trial, although he has been proclaiming for months past that the Government ought to be condemned and had made up his mind to oppose them without waiting for documents or explanations, and then declared that the trial was an unfair one because Riel's counsel had not been allowed to conduct it as he saw fit.

OTTAWA, March 12.—The House and galleries were crowded again during the whole of to-day's sitting in expectancy of a lively debate on the Riel question, but up to the time of writing, the discussion must be pronounced tame and flat. The debate was opened this afternoon by Mr Royal, of Manitoba, a gentleman who has lived the greater part of his life in that province, who knows the Metis thoroughly, and who has, perhaps as intimate an acquaintance with the administration of the Northwest as any member of Parliament outside the Ministry. He was for a long time Attorney-General of Manitoba, is possessed of good abilities, and speaks with equal fluency in French and English. Last year Mr Royal made an admirable speech in defence of the Northwest policy of the Government, and this afternoon he confined himself mainly to the single issue of Riel's execution, arguing with clear logic and force, that, on the whole, the rebel had had a fair trial, and was justly punished for his offences. There were some aspects of Northwest administration which he did not altogether approve of, but the half-breeds he considered to have had much less cause of complaint of neglect of their representations under the present than under the Liberal Government. Upon the question of Riel's sanity he entertained no doubt, regarding him as a responsible being, and after an eloquent appeal to his countrymen not to stir up a strife of nationality, he announced his intention of voting against Mr. Landry's resolution.

Mr. Gigault followed at some length in a fairly moderate speech taking the ground that Riel was insane and that political offences ought not to be punished with death.

Mr. Wallace of West York, one of the popular members of the House, made an exceedingly effective speech, as he always does, brimful of good points, pithy put and marked by strong common sense. He exposed very thoroughly the inconsistencies of the Liberal party on the question—how, that up to the time of the execution, they had demanded Riel's head, believing that the Government would not allow the law to take its course, and then suddenly wheeled round and encouraged the agitation in Quebec in the hope of mounting into office upon it. He showed that prior to the execution the French Conservatives, who now condemn the Government, had asked only that the sanity of Riel and that the constitutionality of the court before which he was convicted should be established, and that these two points had been fully set at rest. It would have been impossible, as he well pointed out, to have visited punishment upon the Indians guilty of murders unless the man who incited them thereto had alike suffered the penalty of the law. Mr. Wallace disposed of one point of importance which has been dwelt upon with so much unction by the "Nationalists," namely the connection of the Orange body with the execution. Out of some two thousand Orange lodges in Canada, only six passed resolutions on the subject and the representative body, the Grand Lodge, at its last annual meeting, in the only resolution adopted having relation to the rebellion, did not even mention Riel's name. The Orange bugaboo is about the silliest the Rielites have conjured up. Mr. Wallace was repeatedly cheered during his spirited speech and quite enlivened the debate.

Mr. Cameron of Huron, the scavenger of the Opposition, followed in a long speech in which he held the Government to be greater criminals than Riel, condemned the execution and announced his intention of supporting Mr Landry's resolution. There was nothing new in his discourse and it needs only to be added that he poses as a leader of the Opposition. He will be followed in his course by a good many Liberals, but the majority, including Mr. Blake, will vote with the Government, from present appearances.

OTTAWA, March 15.—In the House to-day the first division of the session occurred, on a motion of Sir Hector Langevin to give precedence to the Riel debate. The motion carried by 105 to 61. The "bolters" voted against the motion, and some of the Liberals for it. The motion being carried, the debate was resumed by Mr. Curran, member for Montreal Centre. He was cheered enthusiastically when he arose and roused vigorous applause constantly during his two hours' speech. The effort was undoubtedly the best Mr. Curran has ever made in Parliament, and was the theme of conversation long afterwards, congratulations pouring in from every quarter. His matter was well arranged, he treated many new phases of the subject and threw much light on the true character of the man whom it is attempted by the national party to dignify into a hero and a martyr. One of his expressions was a neat epigram. It was that in the Conservative party brains are ahead of bigotry, and in the Liberal party bigotry ahead of brains. Dealing with Mr. Cameron's contention that, although the trial was legal, it was not fair, he completely answered that assertion by quoting the opinion expressed by Mr. Blake in his speech at London two months ago, approving of the action of the Government in paying the expenses of witnesses for the defence, and adding that from what he knew of the leading counsel for the Crown he would say that there was nothing unfair to the prisoner or derogatory to the Crown in the trial. Mr. Blake's opinion on this point is certainly better than Mr. Cameron's. The objection that the trial was held before six Protestant jurors was also effectively disposed of by Mr. Curran, who asked if they wanted six Catholics to try an apostate, and pictured the indignation the Rielites would have feigned had the panel been of those whose religion the rebel leader had abandoned, and whose priests had been murdered through his inciting of the Indians. Then, with great skill and effect he turned on men of the Laurier and Edgar stamp, who are howling now for more light on the subject, and gave them a terrible castigation. What papers, he asked, did these men ask when, on the Champ de Mars and on dozens of hustings in Quebec, they denounced the Government as judicial murderers, as steeping their hands in the blood of a hero and martyr, manufactured and burned effigies of the Ministers, and stigmatized Sir Hector, Sir Adolphe and Mr. Chapleau as traitors to their race. Yet, while these professional politicians were inflaming the passions and prejudices and bigotries of the people to promote their own ends, not a single member of the Metis, the people who knew Riel best, and who had suffered so much at his hands, was heard to protest the carrying out of the sentence of the court. These agitators had even sought to entice the Irish Catholics into their net and precipitate a war of religion as well as a war of race. Yet the best commentary on the professed love of the Liberals for the Irish Catholics is in the fact that, while six of that nationality sit on the Conservative side of the House, not one is numbered among the Opposition. Mr. Curran then quoted from Father Fourmond's letter, and Father Piquette's declaration that Riel was a sane man. One particularly striking point brought out, in relation to the question of sanity was a letter of Dr Henry Howard, of Montreal, visiting physician at Longue Pointe Asylum, who had Riel under his care for nine months, and who expressed the opinion that he was as sane as any other criminal, and that if he had gone to Regina as a witness in the trial he could not have assisted Riel's case. The mercenary purposes for which Riel stirred up the insurrection, his efforts to extort money from the Government, his declaration that he was the half breed cause, and that if he was satisfied, all the half-breeds would be satisfied, were handled in a masterly manner by Mr. Curran and created a marked impression on the House. Then taking up the charge that Orangemen had influenced the course of the Government, Mr. Curran showed conclusively that the *Globe* had sought repeatedly to stir up this class before the execution, and when the election in Cardwell was pending in August, and that until the decision of the Government to permit the sentence to be carried out was known, the chief organ of the Opposition had clamored for Riel's head. Mr. Curran made many other telling points and closed a great speech with a magnificent peroration of patriotic fervor.

Mr. Coursol, who followed, spoke briefly, and in a calm, dignified manner. He began by expressing his regret at having to differ from his old political associates on this question, but he could not reconcile any other course to his conscience. With the general policy of the Conservative party he declared that he continued to be in accord, and then briefly enumerated the reasons why he disapproved of the execution of Reil, the chief one being the recommendation of the jury to mercy. Mr. Coursol attributed much of the agitation in Quebec to the French-Conservative press of Montreal, denied that he had any personal sympathy with Riel or that the mass of the French-Canadians were actuated by motives of race and revenge in their disapproval of the hanging, and repudiated the statements of the *Mail* to that effect. So far as Mr. Coursol is personally concerned there is no doubt that he accurately stated his feelings, and if all the French-Canadians were moved by the same convictions, high minded and unprejudiced feelings as himself, there would be nothing in the agitation to cavil at, but he must know that the Rogues and "National Party" went to extremes in their endeavor to work up an antipathy to the Government and that the language they used at their meetings provoked and justified the interpretation set upon it. In Mr. Coursol's opinion it was un-British to try Riel before a jury of six and a stipendiary magistrate, but it was the Mackenzie Government, not the present one, which constituted the court. In closing Mr. Coursol made a feeling appeal for peace and harmony among the people, and was warmly applauded when he resumed his seat, having made a most temperate speech to the character of which no possible objection can be made.

Mr. Wood, of Brockville, made an admirable presentation of the purely legal aspect of the case, and then Mr. Langelier had the floor until the adjournment, justifying the rebellion, denouncing the execution and proclaiming that he, too, would have shouldered a musket on the Saskatchewan.

THE BUDGET.

The estimates will be presented as soon as the Riel debate closes, and the Budget speech will be delivered immediately afterwards. The Finance Minister was ready to make his financial statement on Friday last, and only the opening of the discussion on the execution of Riel caused the delay. It is not unlikely that those who anticipate any considerable addition to taxation or the imposition of new duties will be disappointed. The fact is that the revenue can be made to equalize the expenditure by spreading the expenditure in connection with the rebellion over a number of years, and by economizing in some of the ordinary charges. Few changes in the tariff are anticipated.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is prepared with great care; children can use it without any danger. Sold by all druggists and merchants. Price 25cts per bottle.

News of the World.

The Legislative Assembly will meet on the 8th of April.

His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, has been named a cardinal.

The winter hunting at Labrador has been very abundant, and the seal fishery promises well.

A serious fire occurred at Montreal on Wednesday of last week, in the business portion of the city. Several wholesale houses were gutted. The loss is estimated at over $200,000. Guardian Fred. Haines, of No. 3 fire station, was killed by a falling wall, and several others seriously injured.

When a nephew of the Mormon Prophet Smith, on trial for polygamy at Salt Lake city last week, protested in court that he had taken two wives in obedience to the law of God, Judge Zane informed him that "this court is run under the Edmunds law."

A "strike" fever is rapidly spreading over the United States and Canada. Thousands of workmen representing various branches of labor, are out on strike. So far the strikers, who are under the jurisdiction of the Knights of Labor, have conducted themselves in an orderly manner, and in most cases their demands have been granted or a compromise effected.

The steamship Oregon, of the Cunard line, one of the finest steamships in the world, was run into by a three-masted schooner near Sandy Hook on Sunday morning, and sunk. The steamer carried 640 passengers and a crew of 205, all of whom were safely landed at New York by the German steamer Fulda. The Oregon sunk eight hours after being struck. The captain was the last person to leave the vessel.

LONDON, March 10.—The Government has placed gunboats at the service of Mr. Tuke in his work of relieving the distress among the inhabitants of the islands along the western Irish coast. Indescribable distress has been developed among the people inhabiting the Arran isles, of Galway, who, besides having hardly anything but moss and seagrass to eat, are without fire and often without clothing and shelter. It is not rare to find girls of seventeen and eighteen years of age kept in enforced hiding during the daytime because bereft of every thread of clothing long ago bartered away for seed, potatoes or roots with which to feed the smaller children. It is feared that unless prompt relief measures are inaugrated, scores of these people will die of starvation.

Although a surplus of millions is claimed by the Ontario Government the actual balance to the good is some $700,000. Of this the estimates for the present year provide for the expenditure of $400,000, bringing the province face to face with direct taxation. When it comes to that the people of Ontario will at last be awakened to the necessity of economy, and one step in the direction of retrenchment is almost certain to be biennial sessions. The legislators will not like it, of course. It is very pleasant to spend a few weeks in Toronto every winter, doing little or nothing, and returning home from six to seven hundred dollars richer than they went. But if the people insist they will have to be content with less. Another class likely to suffer are the "hardy pioneers" who for years have fattened on the appropriations for "colonization roads," which have been little better than a huge bribery fund.—*Orillia Packet.*

LONDON, March 15.—The *Standard* says it is supposed that Mr Gladstone's scheme for the government of Ireland proposes the establishment of a burgh chamber parliament at Dublin and embodies the principle of minority representation. Ireland will continue to send members to Westminster, not in proportion to her population, but in proportion to her contributions to the Imperial revenue. Under this scheme there would probably be thirty Irish members of Parliament. The police are to be disarmed and are to be under the control of the government at Dublin. Provision is made for the use of Imperial forces when needed for the security of life and property. The government at Dublin will now have power to impose duties on British goods, to treat with foreign powers, to employ the revenues of the country for the endowment of any religious body, or to pass measures impairing the validity of contracts.

The Advocate

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PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THE RIEL DEBATE.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

OTTAWA, March 20.

Mr. Mackintosh, M. P. for Ottawa, opened the debate when the House met in the afternoon. He spoke for two hours on behalf of the Government, previous to the appearance of the leader of the opposition.

"There has not been" said Mr. Blake in effect, "nor is there intended to be, the slightest party association in our ranks on this question. We have agreed that on this question every man shall listen to what is said on both sides, and decide for himself as to how and why he shall vote."

The execution of Riel, he said, was but an incident in the whole question that must be tried before the House, namely, the misgovernment of the North-West. Into this whole question he did not propose to go now, although it would be excusable to do so in view of the way the vote was being forced on. He said he would confine himself for the present to giving the reasons with which he proposed to justify his vote on Mr. Landry's motion. He said the unfairness of the whole Government action would justify him or anybody else in refusing to vote at all, and he said he could understand that some might feel bound not to censure the Government in the case even if they did vote. For himself, he would express his opinion on the motion, and would vote too. He admitted the legal guilt of Riel. Where he made his reservation was as to the difference between legal and moral guilt. The question put before Riel's jury was whether he had been legally guilty of treason. Of that there could be no doubt, and the jury had no about it; but this did not settle how far Riel was morally guilty of what deserved death, and this was where the Government connection with his death came in. To the trial, even as a legal one, Mr. Blake took objection. He objected to Judge Richardson, because the judge of a case of treason should not be a political official salaried by Government, as North-West stipendiary magistrates are, subject to the pleasure of Government both as to tenure of office and salary. He revoked what he once said as to the Government doing well in furnishing Riel with desired witnesses; he said this had not been done to the necessary extent, and specially referred to the non-production of Dr. Howard, of Montreal, as a witness regarding Riel's mental condition. He referred to Mr. Amyot's charge that the jury panel was limited, and the only Catholic on it challenged; he hoped there was not as much in this charge as there appeared to be. He also claimed that the Government was remiss in investigating the grave charges against the whites of Prince Albert. He said the question for the jury was whether Riel was insane within the meaning which the law attaches to that term with a view to reducing responsibility for crime. The jury verdict of guilty as a legal verdict could only be questioned on the ground of insanity to this degree, and such insanity if deducible had also the greatest bearing on the Government's decision as to Riel's moral guilt. He quoted instances of monomaniacs whose only mental aberrations were convictions that they were kings or prophets or conquerors, and quoted opinions of medical experts to show that such people often got along in the world under ordinary circumstances without showing a glaring want of average everyday capacity. He quoted other authorities as to the effects of mania, until the House was tired. Then he came to Riel, and after remarking that Riel unquestionably was insane from 1876 to 1878, he quoted more authorities about the state of mind of a person supposed to be sane, but once known to be insane. As to the execution, he quoted authorities to show that in Ontario and Quebec as many sentences of death for murder were commuted as were carried out, while, as to treason, he claimed that until November 16 last execution for treason was unknown in modern times. This was by way of preface to an attack on the Government contention that it merely did its duty in allowing the law to take its course. He said the Government had no business with the excuse that they allowed the law to take its course. It was the Government's duty to take active hold of the law in the case and investigate the verdict, with a view to weighing Riel's moral guilt. In this connection Mr. Blake made one of the few sensations excited by his speech by reading a letter he had obtained from one of the Regina jurors regarding the Judge's charge and their verdict. The juror wrote that he gave Mr Blake the information on the understanding that his (the juror's) name should not be made public. The letter stated in effect as follows: Judge Richardson charged the jury to consider practically two points, 1st, whether the prisoner was implicated in the rebellion or not, and 2nd, what was his state of mind? If the jury found him implicated in the rebellion and responsible for his actions they were to find him guilty, but if they found him implicated in the rebellion, but of unsound mind, they were to find him not guilty in the jury room; the foreman put two questions to be answered by each member of the jury: "Was the prisoner guilty or not guilty of rebellion?" and "was he sane or insane?" Every member of the jury answered that he was guilty and perfectly sane, but as the jury thought that had the Government done its duty and redressed the grievances of the half-breeds no rebellion would have taken place, and there would have been no prisoner to condemn, they added the recommendation to mercy. This was a solitary green oasis in a wilderness of legality. The quotations continued to flood the House until the occupants looked like mourners at a funeral. He went on to point out that the North-West half-breeds had no political representation and no legitimate means of forcing redress of their grievances, and while he said he had not been able to conclude that the rebellion in their case was justifiable (Tory cheers), he did not conclude that the circumstances were such as to greatly mitigate their guilt and Riel's guilt. (Grit cheers.) He expressed his conviction that Riel was not venal, but wanted the $35,000 from the Government only from disinterested motives. He reviewed history to show that Riel's use of his Indian allies was not an enormity for a man of his blood and ideas. He claimed that, in the light of all that had been said for and against, General Middleton's letter to Riel should be looked at as a safeguard for Riel against hanging. The only other interpretation, he said, that it was possible to put on it was that it was an assurance of protection against lynch law, which assurance would have been a disgrace to the volunteers. Finally expressing his opinion that true modern justice would have made imprisonment for life the maximum penalty of Riel's offence, he concluded practically as follows: "I think a great wrong has been done and a great blow inflicted upon criminal justice by the action of the Government in this case. I know that many questions complicate the matter. Many in whose judgment and esteem I have confidence, have, after examination, been unable to see as I have done. I blame no man. Each must look into this matter for himself. I have many times in the course of this debate been threatened with political annihilation should I cast my vote for the resolution we are discussing, and I am satisfied that the vote which I shall give is an expedient one, but the leadership of a party or the seat in the House of any man is not essential, nor even important to the public interest. What is needed is not that one should retain but that one should deserve public confidence. (Cheers.) We may be wrong. Man is never infallible, but we must be true and and resolved to keep unshaken our public faith. I am unable honestly to differ with the view that the execution should not have taken place, and therefore in favor of that view I must record my vote."

OTTAWA, March 22—The Riel debate was resumed to-day by the new Minister of Justice, Hon. J. S. Thompson. Mr. Thompson had already won for himself golden opinions by the few formal utterances he has made in the House, and when he arose to answer Mr. Blake's six hours' speech, the House was full to its utmost capacity. Unlike Mr. Blake, the Minister of Justice did not burden his speech with lengthy and tiresome quotations, and when he had to quote he so happily introduced the excerpts as not to pall for a moment on his audience. A noteworthy feature of the speech was that Mr. Thompson, in answering the leader of the Opposition, without exception cited precisely the authorities quoted by the latter, and invariably was able to prove that Mr. Blake had either misinterpreted his authorities or had stopped short in his quotation of the very sentences that destroyed his contention altogether. The speech was a great one, such as one is seldom privileged to hear, and which has justly made for Mr. Thompson the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers and one of the finest debaters the Parliament of Canada has known.

Referring to the constitution of the court, on which Mr. Blake endeavored to lay so much stress, Mr. Thompson said that previous to 1877 the chief justice and judges of Manitoba had jurisdiction in the Northwest Territories and a jury not exceeding eight in number were required, but in 1877 that statue was altered and jurisdiction was given to stipendiary magistrates to be appointed and the number of jurors was reduced to six. And this act was introduced and passed upon by the House, not only by the Liberal Government but when the hon. member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) was minister of justice. (Hear, hear and applause.) How was it, then, that the hon. gentleman objected to there being only six jurors? It has also been said that the judges were political officers, but a provision for their appointment was inserted in the act of 1875. It had also been said that the judges were to a certain extent dependent upon the Executive, but they were practically irremovable and their tenure of office was established by hon. gentlemen opposite themselves. Objection had also been made to the selection of Judge Richardson, who stood in the position of attorney-general of the North-west, but it must be remembered that Judge Richardson was senior judge of the Northwest, and in regard to other points he only acted as clerk and legal adviser in connection with legal business coming before the council, and received a nominal emolument paid to him by virtue of an act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) As regarded Judge Richardson himself, he was not appointed by the present Government, but by the Government of the hon. gentlemen opposite. Why should the public confidence in the administration of justice be weakened by criticisms of this kind, even for the purpose of showing that the trial was unfair? The hon. gentleman, he understood, had also intimated that it would have been better last session if the Government had created a special tribunal to try this case, but he would like to ask, if, had such a thing been done, there would not have been a feeling from one end of the country to the other that they had done an injustice which would not have been proper even to the vilest criminal in the land. Even the leader of the Opposition had said, on a previous occasion, that he did not see how the Government could be censured for trying the prisoner before the tribunal provided by the existing law, though he (Mr. Blake) regretted that the law did not provide a more satisfactory tribunal. This tribunal was established by the hon. gentleman himself. He showed that the only one juror which had been challenged by the counsel for the Crown was challenged for cause and not because he was a Roman Catholic, as at the time he was challenged the counsel did not know either his creed or race.

On the question of Riel's sanity the hon. gentleman successfully combated Mr. Blake's charge of neglect in not having Dr. Howard of Montreal examine the prisoner at Regina. Dr. Howard was asked, Mr Thompson said, and he refused to go unless he was paid $500, as he would have to bring some one with him owing to his advanced years. The matter was placed before the counsel for the defence, the following despatch being sent by Sir Alex Campbell, then minister of justice: "Dr. Howard declines to come for less than $500 cash down; will prisoner's counsel be satisfied with any one else or shall I pay him the money and start him off." The [illegible] for the Crown sent the following reply to Sir Alex Campbell after consultation with the counsel for the defence: "Defence do not ask Crown to pay any such fee. Please tell Dr. Howard, if he will not come for fees by law, he need not come." It had been said by the leader of the Opposition that a man who was afflicted with political delusion was a fit subject for the clemency of the Crown. While he (Mr Thompson) recognized the eminent position occupied by the learned authority (Justice Stephen) quoted by Mr. Blake, he must say that he should have noticed a foot note—but perhaps the print was so fine it did not catch the hon gentleman's eye—which stated: "My own opinion, however, is that if a special divine order were given a man to commit murder, I should certainly hang him for it, unless I got a special divine order not to hang him. What the effect of giving such an order would be is a difficult question for anyone to answer until he gets it." He (Mr. Thompson) thought the hon. members of the House, would see that even the hon. gentleman's own authority did not condemn the Government. The case of Lord George Gordon in England had been cited as a parallel where the capital sentence had not been imposed. There was a slight difference between the two cases, which had been overlooked by the Opposition speakers and that was that Lord George Gordon was acquitted by the jury of the charge of treason, while Louis Riel was found guilty.

It would have been cowardice for the Government to have done other than they did. How could the perpetrators of the Frog Lake massacre have been dealt with and how could the punishment provided by law be meted out to them, if the archsupporter, the archtraitor and trickster, as he has been called by some, had been allowed to go, or to repose in a lunatic asylum until he got rid of his delusion? (Hear, hear.) It was necessary for them to show to those people that the power of the Government in the Northwest was strong not only to protect, but to punish as well. And in the administration of justice in these territories that the deterrent effect of capital punishment should be called into play, he was not indisposed, remote as that territory was, strong as were the calls for vigorous government there and for the enforcement of every branch of law and strictness in the execution of the punishment of the law, pronounced in relation to men of this class, men who time and again were candidates for the extreme penalty, men who had despised mercy when it was given to them, but he would say what was said when a proposal was made to abolish capital punishment in France—"Very well, let the assassins begin." (Loud and long continued cheering.)

Hon. David Mills said it had been charged from the Government side that the Opposition were afraid to define their position on this question. In reply, he would remind the hon. gentlemen opposite that the member for Huron (Mr. Cameron) had declared his position plainly; the leader of the Opposition had done likewise, and he (Mr. Mills) intended to cast his vote in accordance with the views they had advanced. He thought any candid-minded man would say that the Government erred, and that there had not been meted out to Riel the same measure of justice as to other parties under similar circumstances. He referred at some length to events which led up to the rebellion. On the question of insanity he held it to be laid down by law that a criminal act, springing from an insane delusion, as was the case with Riel, exempted of responsibility. He did not argue that Riel should not have been acquitted. In all probability, looking at the evidence, he would have agreed with the jury, but the whole evidence showed that Riel was not a proper party against whom to apply the extreme penalty of the law [illegible] as in the case of a man who was without any such delusion [illegible] insane impressions. The Government departed from the well [illegible] rule of law in allowing the sentence of death to take its [illegible] in this case. They had applied to Riel a different rule from that which was applied in other cases, [illegible] in order to administer the law fairly and apply it as it was intended to be applied, it was necessary that the judicial duties which devolved upon the Government as a merciful court of appeal, should have induced them to exercise in this case the power of mercy and to have commuted Riel's sentence to confinement in the penitentiary for life.

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A Story of Love and Wild Adventure, founded upon Startling Revelations in the Career of Arabi Pasha.

CHAPTER XXXI

THE BLACK FLAG OF DEATH ALMOST RUN TO EARTH

Frank Donelly spoke but the truth when he declared that they had no child's play before them, indeed, he might have expressed himself stronger still, but for fear of alarming his lovely girl companion needlessly.

So on they sped with the fleetness of the wind across the great brown waste, whilst the Bedouin horsemen again raised their terrible tachir of 'Allah Ackbar,' and then handling their long rifles sent a shower of leaden rain after the fugitives, whom they knew well enough to be Europeans by their dress.

But, happily, the aim of a horseman when in motion is seldom true, and though the young officer trembled lest a chance ball should strike the darling of his heart, or lame one of their horses, he did not suffer the keen anxiety that he felt to show itself on his countenance, but instead kept an artificial smile, stereotyped thereon, and affected to make light of the danger.

Fortunately, there were neither camels nor dromedaries among their pursuers, and, fortunately, also, their horses had gone through as much fatigue as their own, so that the chances of the race seemed about equal.

But then what if they reached the railway station at Et Tarranch and no train was there? The European officials at such a place would certainly not be more than half a dozen in number at the very most, while their pursuers numbered at least three score, and would not scruple to shed their blood on the very platform or in the ticket office or waiting room.

Bah, this thought was more terrible than all that had preceded it, because it brought the extremes of barbarism and civilization into such close juxtaposition; but with an effort Frank Donelly banished the horrid nightmare from his mind, for now, it over, sufficient for the hour was the evil thereof.

Ah, a lining of silver even to this leaden cloud, for on the fierce desert warriors, discharging a second volley after them the bullets, instead of humming and buzzing past their ears, pinged into the sand close behind, which was a sure proof that they were gaining ground on their pursuers, at all events for the present, and even that was something to be thankful for.

On, on swept the mingled flight and chase, and to Nellie it seemed as though the ridgy sands of the desert swept under her horse's dull-thudding hoofs like waves of the sea. She felt terror no longer, but instead a kind of daze and stupor, as though the action of her brain had been stilled by a narcotic.

Their pursuers had by now divided themselves into two bodies, each trying its best to outflank and to head them, whilst at some little distance in their front rose a somewhat large village, such as are often met with in Egypt just on the confines of the desert, a village of one storied mud huts, thatched with straw, with a tumble down mosque and a bazar as the only conspicuous buildings.

Such an everyday affair was the hamlet which they were so rapidly approaching under the white moonlight, and which it seemed to be the object of their pursuers to drive them right through.

But why this attempt? Had it anything to do with the great black flag that they now for the first time perceived, drooping heavily around a staff which upreared itself from the onion shaped dome of the mosque?

Frank Donelly understood its grim significance in a single instant. The plague was there. That black flag was hung out as a warning to all people against entering the place, and their pursuers had divided in order to drive them right through the long single street whilst they themselves swept along on either side outside the town, and so comparatively secure form the infection.

Well they must have known that to seek shelter or hiding there not even the bravest would have dared, for the Egyptian plague of the present day is almost identical with that which almost desolated London in the sixteenth century, and is usually generated in the filth and crowding of the tens of thousands of pilgrims who annually resort to the Prophet's tomb at Mecca, and the germs of which they carry home to their native villages on their return.

To escape the death trap into which they were being driven was beyond the range of practibility, for to attempt to make a detour was to be overtaken and destroyed; and besides, that street lay right in their course, pointing as it did, straight as an arrow, toward Et Tarranch which with its railway station Frank Donelly guessed to be a little more than a league on the other side.

Well, as they had no choice at it they must go, and the Captain was fain to hope that at such an hour all the horrors that it contained would be hidden behind closed doors and drawn shutters, but it was not to be so.

The dead were in the streets, lying in every conceivable attitude in seething heaps of corruption.

The dead, too, were seated in open doorways, bound to the backs of chairs, with bowls squeezed in between their stiffened legs, thus silently begging for offerings to defray the expenses of their own interments.

But they who, doubtless, just at the outbreak of the pestilence which had claimed them as its first victims, had placed them there, were dead within doors, and all probable contributors to such funeral funds had either fled far away or had themselves fallen a prey to the awful epidemic, for though, as a rule, the doors were wide open, not a living thing was to be seen, save here and there a jackal, that after a single sniff at some festering body or other would utter a lugubrious howl and trot away with his appetite completely gone, and it takes more than a trifle to turn a hungry jackal's stomach.

And yet the pure fragrant desert air, that swept around this village of death would prevent the contagion from being carried farther, except by human transmission, that is to say, the winds themselves would not bare it as they would assuredly have done in other countries.

Frank Donelly both hoped and and finally believed that their own flight there through would be far too rapid to make their contiguity perilous to others if Providence willed it that they should gain the train in safety.

He did not tell either Nellie or Pat the nature of the grim visitor which, through the medium perhaps of a single returned Pilgrim, had brought down destruction upon the entire village, but he spoke to the darling of his heart such words of comfort and encouragement as he could think of amongst such horrible surroundings, and perceiving that, notwithstanding these, she was almost sufficiently overcome to fall from her saddle in a swoon, he urgently besought her to close her eyes whilst he guided her horse.

Those words restored her, for she felt that the safety and lives of others depended on her courage so she said "No, no. I am all right," and gazing straight ahead between her horse's pricked ears, with reins as taut as the rigging of a ship she kept as true to his course as ever such ship could be kept.

Her face was as white as marble, but it was as equally as rigid and firm, until mosque, bazaar, and even the best houses of the straggling street were left behind, when she gasped:

"Thank God that is over. But how near are our pursuers?"

"No nearer than they were before dear," exclaimed Captain Donelly, cheerfully, after he had just glanced around. "They have united again and are following us in a compact body but we have only three miles more running to do now."

"Is that the smoke of another train over there beyond the palm trees, Frank?"

"Yes, darling, and it is coming toward St. Tarranch, I declare. It is yet many miles away on the Cairo side, and that we may arrive at the station just no soon, pray to God that we may, Nellie, dear, and that the cars may either have a goodly proportion of armed male passengers in them, or that the train may be able to steam away before the Bedouins come up."

"Amen, Frank, I will," and not another word was uttered between them.

On, still on.

Their horses were almost exhausted now, whilst the three score Bedouins who had commenced the chase, barely one score were now in it.

But they hung perseveringly on their track, and what if a single one of their horses give in, for the rest could not abandon its rider, who ever he or she might be.

And now there came another trial. The desert vanished beneath their horse's hoofs, and in its place the exhausted steeds had to reel rather than gallop over the soft brown heavy ground, where the stubble of last year's crops of d'hourra maise and safra stuck up like so many bayonets.

By the mercy of heaven they still kept their feet, though their starting eyeballs were all bloodshot, while blood also mingled with the foam that they scattered in showers of seeming snowflakes over their moist, dark coats.

Now they sweep in turn through the tufts of sugar cane, under the low spreading branches of date trees, and past great tufts of balm shrubs, whilst half a mile in their front, gleaming like molten silver in the moonlight, they see the Nile, rushing by the feathery palm and the towering cawh tree, and nearer to them yet stands the little wooden railway station with its long extension platforms, both of them appear to be quite empty.

But oh! a shrill whistle and a vast leviathan spitting fire as he comes racing with a roar along the iron road. God! the station is still more than a quarter of a mile away. Which will arrive there first?

The train slackened speed; that is something, for they tear along, if possible, at a greater rate than ever since they cannot shake the Bedouins off or distance them in any degree materially, and may they not be guiding them on to the slaughter of all who are in the train.

Ah, down goes a horse.

It is Nellie's.

She on her back on the ground to all appearances stunned.

But in an instant Frank Donelly is also on the ground, lifts her on his own horse, for her's will never gallop more, and mounting behind her the flight is resumed. Pat resolved that he will escape or die with his master.

Has that minute's loss of time sacrificed their lives?

The train is in the station, whilst they are still a couple of hundred yards therefrom, and the foremost of the Bedouins about twice as many in the rear.

But whilst Frank had been lifting up Nellie, his man had been fastening a cheap, cotton gaudy Union Jack pocket handkerchief that he happily had about him, on to the head of his lance, and now he flourished it madly on high, at the same time shouting with the full force of his lungs.

The train had begun to move on, but happily both guard and engine driver at the same instant saw all and comprehended all.

Knowing that there were some revolver-armed Europeans and Americans within the long line of cars, they ventured on their own responsiblity to stop the train.

CHAPTER XXXII.

STEAM AGAINST HORSEFLESH—ALEXANDRIA.

No sooner were the cars again at a standstill than the stationmaster and the two European porters dashed into them declaring that they weren't going to remain there to be massacred for by now the fugitives were spurring their horses on to the platform, and the wild Bedouins were in full view, coming crashing through the sugar cane with oath and yell, a rolling of eyes, a gnashing of teeth and a wild brandishing of lance and rifle.

"Allah Ackbar! Dour! Dour!" they shrieked rather than shouted fully believing that they were yet in time.

Brave as any of the dauntless three who in olden times held the bridge at Rome against Lars Porsena and his countless hosts, was the gallant English railroad or conductor, who stood alone on that empty platform, with the door of his van open behind him, and the whistle in his hand one blow on which would have sent his train whirling along the iron rails to certain safety and almost as brave was the grimy engine driver, who in such a terrible moment did not orge his great steam horse forward even without orders.

But, instead of yielding to craven fears, he just said quietly to his stoker, "Shovel in more coals, Bill. I think I'll have time to light my pipe," and light his pipe this remarkable cool chap did, while at that juncture the guard shouted out:

"Women and children crouch down in the cars. Men who have firearms stand to the window and use them if you see occasion.

Then he ran forward, laid hold of Nellie Trezzar, lugged her off the saddle in front of her lover, and whilst running with her towards his car and shouting "Quick!" he pitched or rather launched the still unconscious girl into his van (for there was no time to lay her down tenderly.)

Then he blew his whistle shrilly as Captain Donelly and Pat Monaghan rushed in after her, and dropped it with a shriek as a Bedouin rifle rang out and a bullet passed through his arm at the elbow

Another instant, however, and Pat and his master both had hold of him by the collar, and lugging him into the car between them, Frank closed and fastened the door as the train went pulling and panting on alongside the platform.

The Bedouins were mad with chagrin and rage.

They had missed their prey by not more than half a minute at the most, and the capture of their horses seemed to afford them very inconsiderate satisfaction.

With yells and howls they tore along the platform, some thrusting their long lances in at the windows and others firing their rifles into the carriages, but the greater number trying their utmost with those same rifles to shoot the men on the engine, who, however, squatted as much as possible beneath the stout iron work, and so effectually cheated bullets of their intended billets.

You would have thought that those swarthy warriors of the desert were devils instead of human beings, so truly demonic were their faces and their actions, but that they were mortal was evidenced by the manner in which some of them were knocked over by the few bullets that were now discharged at them from the train window, for the general disarming of Europeans at Cairo in the morning had prevented firearms from being very plentiful amongst passengers, whilst Captain Donelly and Pat Monaghan made the discovery at the same moment that all their ammunition was gone, which would have been most awkward under other circumstances.

The train, however had now taken up the running, and was clear away, rapidly increasing its speed from twelve to fifteen, from fifteen to twenty and from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour, and with no further hurt than a slight splintering of wood and a wholesale shattering of glass bade its Bedouin assailants snorting, rumbling steam-blowing, fire-spilling and altogether scornful good-night.

Out into the dim and silent night. What a change of scene! The desert had been as completely left behind as the desert warriors, and the moon shone down on the silvery waters of the Nile, flowing between verdant banks, while an almost continuous fringe of sycamores, acacias and tall feathery palms nodded towards the rippling on murmuring waves.

Now and then a village of mud walls and straw roofs would appear on the right or the left of the line, with the dome and minarets of its mosque rising from the centre of a grove of date trees, or the tomb of some saint would flash whitely for an instant on one side or the other and disappear

But neither Captain Donelly nor Pat Monaghan cared aught for the passing scenery, for the was fretting over the death of the horse and the loss of another, since a good soldier loves his horse as he loves his mistress, while the young officer's whole attention and anxiety was centered in Nellie, who seemed as though she never intended to come out of her swoon, and who looked deathly pale by the light of the little paraffine lamp that was hung up in the car.

As for the brave guard himself, Captain Donelly and his man had seen to his wound between them and had skillfully got the bullet out of the arm, and thereafter bandaged up the limb in such a fashion that the effusion of the blood was wholly stopped, and the pain rendered at all events bearable.

(To be continued.)

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PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 17.—There was another lively sitting this afternoon, perhaps the most exciting yet had, out of which the Government came with colors flying. It is plainly evident now that under a smooth surface the political waters are deeply stirred and it requires very little provocation to work up the outward sign of excitement and create a scene in the chamber. To-day's proceedings brought out two important facts, first that Mr. Blake has made up his mind as to how he will vote, and secondly, that, contrary to his declaration at London, he has determined to construct a political platform on the Regina scaffold and cement party ties with the blood of the rebel leader. In other words he would condemn the Government for having allowed the sentence of the court upon Riel to be carried out. The early future will, however, afford a fitting occasion for the consideration of that foreshadowed action. In the meantime the proceedings of the day are uppermost. After routine, notices of motion were called, this being private members' day, whereupon Sir Hector Langevin intimated to the leader of the Opposition that it would be of general convenience if the debate on the Riel question was allowed to go on, inasmuch as the Government has determined not to proceed with its measures until it is ascertained whether it has the confidence of Parliament in the course pursued on that verdict of the court at Regina. Mr. Blake again displayed that obstinacy and cantankerousness which is fast becoming a chronic disease with him, and declined the courteous and reasonable proposition; so the first notice of the motion which stood in Mr. Amyot's name and asked for copies of petitions requesting that the law should be allowed to take its course in the case of Riel was moved, and being put, Sir Hector moved in amendment that the debate on Mr. Landry's resolution should be resumed. Mr. Edgar attempted to introduce an amendment to the amendment to add to the original motion that it was the duty of the Government to bring down further papers throwing light on the cause of the rebellion and incidents of the trial and was backed up strenuously by Mr. Blake in the effort to draw a herring across the trail, but the Speaker squelched the little preconcerted game by ruling the second amendment out of order on the ground that the first amendment was tantamount to a motion of the previous question. Then a debate rose upon the propriety of continuing the Riel debate, headed by Mr. Blake, who elaborated the complaint that papers essential to an understanding of the grievances of the Metis and the culpability of Riel had not been brought down by the Government. He simulated much indignation and even became animated as his charges against the ministry grew in effrontery and boldness, and when he sat down his followers rewarded him with a vigorous applause. But their contentment soon oozed away, the rising of the Minister of the Interior, for the first time in debate this session and as a minister of the Crown, evoking tremendous applause from the Ministerial benches. It is not necessary to outline the speech of Mr. White. It was decidedly the most effective utterance of the session on the ministerial side, a remarkable able speech even for so experienced a debator as Mr. White and evoked the liveliest kind of enthusiasm among the supporters of the Government. The effect of the minister's trenchant speech is best judged by the fact that at its conclusion Mr. Blake felt it necessary to explain himself and to declare that, for his own part, he did not desire any further papers to enable him to pronounce on the Landry resolution, that he had determined how he should vote, and that at a later stage he would state his reasons for the course he proposed to take. Could a more complete answer to the demand for more papers be given than that reply afforded? The very fact that Mr. Blake had no hesitation in making up his mind how to cast his vote proves that no documents essential to the case are wanting. The vote resulted in a majority for the Government of forty-one. Seldom in the history of this Parliament has so large a vote been recorded, no less than one hundred and ninety-one members, besides the Speaker being in their seats or within nineteen of a full house. There were thirteen bolters to-day, namely, Messrs. Gironard, Guilbault, Gaudet, Desaulniers, of Maskinonge, Bergeron, Gigault, Coursol, Desjardins, Amyot, Landry, of Montmagny, McMillan, Dupont and Mitchell, although the latter appears to have gone straight into Opposition, and therefore to deserve to be classed as a Grit hereafter. Of the nineteen absentees twelve are supporters of the Government, six supporters of the Opposition and one, Mr. Labrosse, of Prescott, will go against his party on the Landry resolution. In a full house, therefore, the Government would have had a majority of 46. When the vote on that resolution comes to be taken it is probable that 207 out of the 211 members who make up the house, will be present. Sir Adolphe Caron, at a late hour in the afternoon, resumed the discussion on the Riel question and after a fine opening, moved the adjournment of the debate, it having been resolved that the house should adjourn at six o'clock in honor of St. Patrick's day.

OTTAWA, March 18.—The proceedings to-day have been, up to the time of writing, less exciting than yesterday. Routine matters were quickly disposed of, the only incident worthy of remark being the statement of Hon. Mr. Chapleau that only four communications in favor of the execution of the sentence upon Riel had been received by the Government, of which one alone came through a member of Parliament through an Orange Lodge. Then Sir Adolphe Caron resumed the debate on the Riel question, speaking for nearly two hours. The Minister of Militia had carefully prepared himself for the occasion and made a speech which, in respect of the matter contained, will prove one of the most valuable of the debate. It is hardly necessary at this stage of the discussion to deal with the culpability of Riel, indeed, in view of the facts brought out at the trial, it is surprising that this aspect should be introduced at all, but as it has been obtruded by the opponents of the Government an answer comes naturally from the ministers and none could be more effective than that made this afternoon by Sir Adolphe, who arraigned with overwhelming force the facts brought out in the Regina trial and in the letters of bishops and priests relating to the machinations of the rebel chief. Sir Adolphe was especially happy in treatment of Mr. Amyot, whose tergiversation he effectually exposed by quotations from letters and telegrams written by Mr. Amyot to the Militia department, letters which will rob the member for Bellechasse of the last shred of political reputation remaining to him. Sir Adolphe reviewed at length the whole circumstances of the rebellion, and made a magnificent speech in support of the course of the Government. Mr. Desjardins followed the Minister of Militia in favor of the resolution defending the course he has pursued, and then Mr. Landry, of Kent, an excellent speaker who always gets the ear of the house, made a logical and eloquent speech in support of the Government.

AN EXPLANATION.

The report of the answer made yesterday by the Minister of Railways to a question put by Mr. Edgar whether an agreement had been entered into for the construction of a railway from the Intercolonial to Paspebiac, did not convey a correct impression. The answer made by Mr. Pope was as follows:—

> "There has been a provisional agreement with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company. The directors of the Company are the Hon. Theodore Robitaille, president; the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, vice-president; the Hon. Louis Robitaille, L. J. Riopel, Robert H. McGreevy, Francis Giroux, and Octave Martin. The agreement will be laid before the House and is subject to the approval of Parliament."

The report published made it appear that the Government had dealt with two or three members of Parliament only in applying the subsidy, whereas a railway company, composed of many members, obtained the contract in the ordinary course of business.

OTTAWA, March 19.

The debate on the Riel question was resumed this afternoon by Mr. Mcintosh, who is always listened to with pleasure and who made a forcible presentation of the case. Then Mr. Blake began the delivery of what has proved about as tiresome and heavy a speech as he has ever inflicted on the house. He spoke nearly an hour before dinner, and when the Speaker took the chair in the evening the galleries were densely crowded. He soon made it known that he will support the Landry resolution for three reasons, because Riel was subject to delusions although legally a responsible being, because the recommendation to mercy [illegible] because the offence was a political one. He elaborated these points at great length, quoting freely, and, as a consequence, the galleries steadily thinned out, member after member deserted the chamber or betook themselves to reading and writing, and little attention was paid to the speech, Mr. Langelier sleeping soundly and peacefully at nine o'clock. Mr. Blake labored for nearly an hour to establish that the Government has a responsibility in capital cases, and that they cannot shelter themselves behind the verdict of the court, but must review the evidence in order to determine whether the sentence shall be allowed to be carried out. No one has denied the responsibility of the Government and it was, doubtless, after careful consideration of the evidence that the decision not to interfere with the course of the laws was reached. It appears from a letter from one of the jury, read by Mr. Blake, that they were unanimous in declaring Riel guilty and in pronouncing him sane, and that the recommendation to mercy was made because it was thought the half-breeds had grievances. This explanation may or may not have been known to the Government, but, if it were, the force of the recommendation for mercy must have been weakened with those who knew that grievances existed to excuse or palliate the rising. Mr. Blake in his opening, made an unmanly insinuation against Mr. Justice Richardson, namely that because he drew some money as legal adviser to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor he might be influenced in his conduct of the trial, a suggestion which everyone who knows Mr. Richardson will resent as insolent and inexpressibly mean. The greater part of the six hours' speech was made up of quotations, and was as heavy and dry and unconvincing as any he has ever made. It was, in fact, apparent that he realized the difficulty of his position on the question, and that it was a bitter dose he had consented to swallow in posing as the champion of Riel.

Dominion Rifle Association.

OTTAWA, Mar 17.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle association was held in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons at [illegible] o'clock to-day. The president, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, speaker of the House of Commons, occupied the chair, and among those present were His Excellency the Governor-General, Capt. Saltfield, military secretary, Capt. [illegible] the Hon. Mr. Byng, A. D. C., Lieut.-Cols. the [illegible] the Hon. Senator Botsford, McEachran, C. M. Ouimet, M. P., Oswald, Bacon, [illegible]sseau, Vance-Graveley, Scoble, O'Brien, M. P., Lewis, Tyrwhitt, M. P., Macpherson, Panet (deputy minister of militia), Lamontagne, Macdonald, White, Jack, Macdonald (Guelph) Irwin, [illegible], Massey, Majors E. [illegible] Bond, Dawson, Blaiklock, Mason, Baker, M. P. (Victoria, B. C.), Bolton, Tilton, Smart and Anderson, Captains Hood, Harston, Toller, Perley, Gourdeau, Sherwood and Prevost, Lieuts. MacNann, Gray and Thompson, Hon. J. Macdonald, Messrs. Tay, M. P., Watson, M. P., R. Hall, Q. C., M. Stairs, M. P., Gibault, M. P., and Homer, M. P.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting as follows:—

President—Lt.-Col. the Hon. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick.

Vice-presidents—Ontario, Lieut-Col. Allan Gilmour; Quebec, Hon. Robert Hamilton; New Brunswick, Lieut.-Col. Hon. E. Botsford; Nova Scotia, Lieut.-Col. A. K. Mackinlay; Manitoba, Hon. M. A. Girard; British Columbia, Hon. W. J. Macdonald; Prince Edward Island, Lieut.-Col. Hon. T. H. Hawthorne.

Council (consisting of an equal number of officers elected by provincial associations and Dominion association)—Ontario, Col. Gzowski, A. D. C., Major Mason, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Major J. P. Macpherson, Major Anderson, Lieut.-Col. White, Lieut.-Col. Panet, Lieut.-Col. J. Vance Graveley, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, M. P. P., Lieut.-Col. Jones, Capt. Toller and G. W. Casey, M. P.; Quebec, Major Blaiklock, Lieut.-Col. D. T. Fraser, Captain Hood, Major [illegible], Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, M. P., Lieut.-Col. McEachran, C. M. (50th battalion), Major E. Bond, Hall, M. P., and Captain Prevost; New Brunswick, Capt. H. Perley, Major J. R. Armstrong, John Wood, M. P., Lieut.-Col. Beer, Major Tilton and B. D. Sutherland; Nova Scotia, J. F. Stairs, M. P., D. B. Woodworth, M. P., C. H. Tupper, M. P., Lieut.-Col. Murray, Captain Weston and Captain Garrison; Manitoba, Lieut.-Col. Scott, M. P., Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Hon. Joe Royal, M. P., and R. Watson, M. P.; British Columbia, Hon. H. Nelson, E. Crowe, Baker, R. N., M. P., Lieut.-Col. Ross and Lieut. Gray; Prince Edward Island, Surgeon-General Bergin and Captain Gourdeau.

THE MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

The following telegram was read from the secretary of the Manitoba Rifle Association:—

> WINNIPEG, March 16
>
> At the annual meeting of the Manitoba Rifle Association to-night the following resolutions was passed: "That it is the opinion of the Manitoba Rifle Association that, in view of the fact that the Martini-Henry rifle being the only rifle in use by the volunteers of Great Britain, it is desirable to encourage its use more largely in Canada, and that the motion be sent to the Dominion Rifle Associations as an expression of our opinion."

Mr. Casey, M. P., moved, seconded by Captain Harston,

> That this Ass[illegible] considered the resolutio[illegible] Manitoba Rifle Ass[illegible] the use of the Marti[illegible] with that Associati[illegible] opinion that our volunte[illegible] be as well armed [illegible]

Carried

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

A meeting of the new Council was held this afternoon, Lieut.-Col. Ouimet in the chair, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Chairman of the Council—Lieut.-Colonel Ouimet, M. P.

Executive Committee of the Council—Lieut.-Col. Panet, deputy minister of militia; Lieut.-Col. White, Lieut.-Col. D. T. Fraser, Lieut. Maramchtan, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Major Mason, Major Blaiklock, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Capt. Prevost, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Capt. Perley, Major Bond, Major Tilton, Major Anderson, Capt. Toller.

Secretary—Lieut.-Col. Bacon.

Treasurer—Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Militia department.

Finance committee—The chairman of the Executive committee and Major Tilton and Capt Toller.

Auditors—Major Wicksteed and C. H. O'Meara.

A considerable amount of routine business was also transacted. The Executive committee was authorized to make the requisite arrangements for the assembly of the Wimbledon team, and it was decided that the annual rifle meeting should be held in Ottawa on Monday, the 30th of August next, and following days.

◆

An action has been instituted at the instance of a young woman against her grandfather, under the following circumstances. In 1865 Amable Paudrette and Eulalie Boileau, of St. Anne's, P. Q., both minors, were married, to which contract their respective fathers were parties, each making a donation to his child, the young man's father giving two properties, and the young woman's father giving furniture, cattle, and 1,000 francs in cash. The donation of the two properties above mentioned, valued at about $4,500, were subject to an annual payment of $100 to the donor, a delay of twenty-nine years being allowed for such payments. Shortly after the birth of the first child, the young father and mother died, leaving the child their sole heir, the father of the late husband being named tutor, and the late young wife's father sub-tutor. The ward, who is now married, and is the plaintiff in this case, alleges that both her grandparents arranged things in such a manner that her father's and mother's property, both movable and immovable, were valued at a nominal price; that her paternal grandfather has become possessor, for a mere trifle, of her father's estate, and that her maternal grandfather has been relieved of his obligation to pay 1,000 francs. Having demanded an account, and being tendered only $800 as due her, she now claims the property itself, or its money value, with interest, representing in all about $6,000, on the ground that the disposal of the estate was fraudulent.

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely. This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Gorrie, Ont.

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE.

There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest, colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affections.

A Safeguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest [illegible] of the throat and lungs, [illegible] which should [illegible] every prudent [illegible] to keep at hand, as a household remedy, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in all affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:

"Medical science has produced no other anodyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, Ill., who says:

"I have never [illegible] thirty-five years of continuous study [illegible] any preparation of [illegible] as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for [illegible] of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has, in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many patients in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough.

These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be remembered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS
HUNTINGDON
BRUNET & CO., Proprietors
Importers and dealers in all kinds of
MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS
GRAVESTONES, TABLETS, ETC.
AGENTS FOR
Kinney's "Patent Tubular Fountain Enclosure for Cemetery Lots, Double or Single Graves, Monuments &c
Special Bargains in the above

By strict attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of all orders intrusted to us, we hope to receive a share of public patronage. Prices as low as good workmanship and first-class material will warrant. Call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing. *Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

CASKETS & COFFINS

Always on hand, a fine assortment Caskets and Coffins in all sizes.
BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, Etc.
Always on hand.

Orders filled at all hours, and prices moderate.

N. B.—Purchasers can have the use of Hearse free.

20 if D. SHANKS

T. K. MILNE
HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Agent for the celebrated

SAFES

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,
GALT, ONT.

JOHN TYO,
DUNDEE.
AGENT FOR
Frost & Wood
Agricultural
Implements

HAGYARD'S
YELLOW OIL
CURES [illegible]

FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual *destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

The ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made as required by law. Remember that the publisher must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE ADVOCATE.

HUNTINGDON, MAR. 25, 1886.

Riel's Execution

Endorsed by the House

94 Majority!

(*Special Despatch to the* ADVOCATE.)

OTTAWA, March 25.—The vote on the Riel execution was reached last night, the Government being sustained by a majority of 94. Mr. Scriver, member for your county voted for the Government. Mr. Holton, for Chateauguay, was not present.

ON pretty good authority we learn that our political Doctor is so offended at our suggestion that the next local representive from this county should be a farmer, that he is going to take revenge on the hotel people of this village and see that no licenses are granted them by the council next month. The Doctor ought to be proud to know that there are farmers in this county of sufficient intellectual calibre to merit a seat in the legislative halls of the Province. But how on earth does he propose to keep the farmers out by voting for no license in the village? Perhaps he hopes to squeeze the hotel people into a bargain of giving their vote and influence in return for a license. Do you imagine the hotels control the farmers, Doctor? Not much, sir! We have nothing to say against the hotel-keepers of Huntingdon; both houses are well conducted, and in this respect are of more service to the temperance cause than will be the numerous unlicensed places sure to be called into existence if licenses are refused the present holders. And the farmers are aware of this fact, too, Doctor.

AT the conclusion of his long oration in the House last week, Mr. Blake announced his intention of voting against the Government on the Reil question. Mr. Blake has completely led astray his whole following. Returning from Europe during the Reil agitation, he was invited by those of his party who had taken sides with the bolters, to join them in their crusade against the Ministry. He declined, saying he had no desire to found a party on the scaffold of Regina. Only last week the *Gleaner* referred to this honorable sentiment with pride; while almost at the same time the hon. gentleman was announcing to the nearly empty seats of the House of Commons that he would vote with the bolters, regretting the execution of Riel. After Riel's first rebellion and the killing of Scott, Mr. Blake offered a reward of $5,000 for Reil's body dead or alive; now, after a second and more serious offence, he regrets the lawful execution of the rebel. Mr. Blake appointed Judge Richardson, gave the court full jurisdiction, and reduced the jury from eight members to six; now he declares the court improperly constituted and the judge unfair and the jury too few in number. How will this strike our local contemporary?

THE *Gleaner* is "riding the Protestant horse" again, and, strange to say, is in full tilt against the *Globe*. The combat has already lasted for several rounds, but the *Gleaner* shows signs of weakening confidence in its "horse," and endeavors to win sympathy from the onlookers by declaring that the "horse" is not all there. Here is the wail of despair:

"We must demur to the *Globe's* describing us as engaged in an attempt to justify our demand for Orange domination. The ex-grand master and sovereign of the Orange association gave substantial aid to start a rival to us in the expectation of breaking down the *Gleaner*, the president of the Conservative Club when it brought into life that rival was an "Orangeman.""

The *Gleaner* disclaims connection with any association. So do we; and of the rules and regulations of the Orange order we confess ignorance. But we do not suppose for a moment that that order makes it incumbent upon its members which political party they shall support. The ADVOCATE, the "rival" referred to above, was established by Conservatives for the spread of Conservatism in this county, not for the purpose of breaking down the *Gleaner*. For "sweet Charity's sake," dear confrere, give us credit a little of the Christian feeling which you have evidently not yet succeeded in finding after having "boxed the compass for a creed." Be content to live and let live; the world is big enough for us all.

THE majority of farmers have sufficient leisure at certain seasons of the year to devote a few hours at a time to the study of the sciences connected directly or indirectly within their calling; yet of those who take advantage of these opportunities, we venture to say there are a few who undertake to acquaint themselves with the influences exerted upon this earth by the planets moving in space about us. Most people are satisfied to take it for granted, because they have been taught it at school, that the sun gives heat and light, thereby causing vegetation to shoot up and ripen for man's benefit; and that the moon causes the tidal variations in the oceans and adjacent rivers; and are satisfied to believe from their own experience that rain is sometimes beneficial and sometimes baneful. Many farmers in common with people of every other class are dubious about giving credence or even attention to any new scientific theory or dogma in connection with their profession for fear of being laughed at. But in this age of discovery and scientific research a trial at least should be given to any new idea capable of being put to a practical test, especially when the test can be made so simply and so cheaply (actually at no expense whatever) as in the case of Prof. Walter H. Smith's theory of lunar influence on vegetation. Mr. Smith claims, and has numerous reliable endorsations of his claim, that seed sown at a particular time of the day and month will germinate and yield more satisfactorily than if sown even an hour or two earlier or later. In advancing this idea Prof. Smith has nothing to gain but the pleasure arising from a knowledge that he is endeavoring to be of practical use to his fellowman, as he makes no charge for the information he gives in relation to it. His theory is based on scientific facts and unlimited practical tests. As seed time will soon be here, we suggest to the farmers of this community that they make a test of lunar influence by sowing and planting at least a portion of their fields according to Mr. Smith's table of best times to sow, and see for themselves whether there is anything in it or not; no special preparation of the ground is required, nor is special care of the growing crops necessary. The farmer must sow his seed anyway if he would reap in autumn; and if he can increase his crop by Mr. Smith's plan without extra labor or care, why should he not try it? We know several farmers in this section who have tried it with very satisfactory results. Professor Smith has something else of great benefit to the farming community and to the world generally, viz., a system of weather-forecasting. In this he has been more successful than his most sanguine admirer could expect. A glance at our "Astronomy and Meteorology" department in this issue ought to be sufficient to create in the minds of doubters at least respect for the opinions of Prof. Smith; and any candid reader of the ADVOCATE who will look at our issue of the 11th instant and take note of the forecast for the week ending yesterday (March 24th) must acknowledge that "there is something in it"; in point of fact that forecast agrees almost "to a hair" with the actual weather experienced, and the same might be said every week. And when we consider that a similar forecast is published in Mr. Smith's Almanac for 1886 (written last fall) the candid reader must also acknowledge that "it is possible to forecast the weather "more than twenty-four hours ahead," notwithstanding what other almanac publishers may say to the contrary. We give in each issue of the ADVOCATE a forecast of the weather for two weeks ahead, prepared specially by Prof. Smith; and if farmers and others will but take the trouble to consult these and be governed by by them they will undoubtedly be the gainers.

FOR some years there has been more or less agitation carried on in the city of Montreal for the abolition of the statute labor tax, principally by the working classes, to whom only the tax applied, and the few friends they have been able to rely upon in the city council. Chief among the latter being Alderman Beausoleil, who has persistently kept the question before the council ever since his election to that body in 1882. The tax was a commutation of the labor to be done on the roads, and fell on all who did not contribute to the city's revenue in the shape of business tax the penalty of nonpayment being disqualification from voting. Although the tax was only $1, comparatively few paid it, preferring to suffer the consequent disability rather than admit the principle that the tax was a just one. Its abolition meant the enfranchising of thousands of workingmen, and this explains the hostility displayed by the upper classes against the movement. But the victory has been accompanied by a defeat. The council has abolished the statute labor tax of $1 in deference to the demands of a large section of the community, and imposed a poll tax of $2 for purposes of revenue. So that while under the previously existing law the workingman might qualify himself as a voter on payment of $1, he cannot now do so under $2. The most satisfactory aspect of the new tax, so far as the taxpayers are concerned, is that it applies alike to rich and poor. Alderman Beausoleil died game by moving that the clause imposing a poll tax be struck out. His motion was defeated. The disabilities under which the working classes labored by the imposition of the statute labor tax were considerably underated by the adoption of the Franchise Act at last session of the Dominion Parliament; and the possibility of a similar franchise being adopted by the Provincial Government at no distant date might have rendered them less anxious for the abolition of the tax. As the new tax is a compulsory one, and all who pay it will be entitled to vote, there must of necessity be a large increase in the number of municipal and provincial electors in the city.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I see by the report of the county council on the 11th inst., that I complained about the roads established by proces verbal of I. I. Creiver special superintendant on the 8th of August 1884, had not been carried out as no line for said road had been established and asked that a special officer be appointed to carry out the works set forth in said proces verbal. Allow me to say that I never complained before the council and moreover do not care if said road does not go through for fifteen years.

WM. MILLAR.

St. Agnes, March 24th 1886.

[The report should have read "Samuel Millar" instead of William Millar.—ED.]

REPLY TO MR. MCPHERSON.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—In your last issue we notice a letter from Mr. D. M. McPherson referring to ours in your issue of March 11th, which requires a reply. He says distinctly there is not a word of truth in his letter so far as it refers to ourselves.

Let us see. He says: "In the letter I have studied hard from its reading to know what was the object of the expressions and motives that prompted its execution, the result of which I note two points made. One is to agree and influence in favor of lessing the price and good reputation of Canadian cheese; and the other is a personal rebuke at me for pretending to raise the price and good reputation of our cheese product."

This is rather a heavy charge and is as untruthful as it is ambiguous and ungrammatical, but done in Mr. McPherson's stereotyped style and hardly equalled by Mrs. Partington.

To the first charge we say: 'Tis false, as Mr. McPherson well knew when he wrote it. A perusal of our letter will prove this. Again we deny most emphatically having rebuked him for, as he says, "pretending to raise the price of cheese," etc. Oh, no! we are not simple enough to imagine him capable of any such feat. It would be a job much too heavy for even such a well posted and practical man as Mr. McPherson advertises to be.

With what a self-sacrificing, devoted air he offers himself as a martyr for the public weal. That is all played out, Mr. McPherson. You are working for the dollar, and "throwing a sprat to catch a cod," at times under the guise of abnegation and utter disregard for self. We have the success of our business and the interests of our patrons as much at heart as he possibly could, although we do not take as much trouble in advertising the sufferings we endure in their behalf as he does; and while striving to please our patrons our end and aim always has and will be to place our combination in the front rank as regards management and quality of product. To this end we have spared neither time, pains nor expense, and that we have been fairly successful remains to be seen.

Mr. McPherson will open his factories when it suits him. It is none of our business; nor have we as much as passed an opinion on it. For ourselves we will be guided in the matter by our own ideas along with the wishes of our patrons.

We believe it would hardly cause a panic on the Liverpool or any other market even, if he did not open his till November instead of may.

The balance of his letter is old to us. It is mostly a rehash of his "opening address" at the Dairymen's Convention, and is in no way applicable to either our letter or ourselves.

In quoting from our letter he says it those who are "more than surprised at my public acts" etc. We did not say so. We would not be surprised at anything he might say or do, knowing his weakness for "showing off" when there is the least opportunity, as in the present case. We leave the matter to be judged by the public. We are willing to stand by our letter, but don't care to be held responsible for false constructions or "points noted" by any crank who may see fit to distort it. In this instance he has falsified our letter in every particular.

His letter in your last issue hardly tallies with his letter to the Montreal *Gazette* of some weeks ago. But this does not surprise, as we know D. M. McPherson by past experience.

WILSON & MCGINNIS.

Athelstan, March 24, 1886.

New Advertisements.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL
IN
St. John's Church, Huntingdon,
ON TUESDAY NEXT.

SERVICE in the Church at 4 o'clock p. m. Tea in Basement at 5.30. Service of Song at 7.30; Supper to follow. Proceeds in Building Fund. Local Ministers are hereby invited.
Huntingdon, 24th March, 1886. 11-1*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late MICHAEL KERBY of Newfoundout, and all persons having claims against the said estate, must fyle them with the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, April 5th, with vouchers.

All accounts not produced by that date will not be accepted.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN,
JOHN QUINN,
Executors.
Or to A. PHILPS, Huntingdon.
St. Anicet, 24th March, 1886. 11-2

1886. 1886.

SPRING STOCK COMPLETE.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our Spring Dress Goods, in newest materials and leading colors, with Lace Trimmings (something new this season) to match, new Prints, Ginghams, staple Dry Goods, Ladies' Black Jerseys (all wool) from $1.50 up, Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, fancy Dry Goods, &c.

GENTS, we can do it right for you this spring in Suitings, Pantings, Tweeds, Furnishings, Readymade Clothing, Suits made to order.

HATS, the latest in hard and soft, black and colored, in great variety.

IN the Boot and Shoe line, all can be suited out of our extensive spring stock.

WALLPAPER, &c., &c.

In fact, every Department is now complete at

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

Huntingdon, March 24th, 1886.

F. LEFEBVRE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(*Late Cutter for Mrs. Walsh, Huntingdon*)

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE has opened business on his own account in

Fortune's Block,
Chateauguay Street,
Huntingdon, P. Q.

Canadian & Imported
TWEEDS
AND
SUITINGS
A SPECIALTY.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

☞ Parties furnishing their own cloth can have it made up on short notice.☜
Huntingdon, 24th March, 1886. 11-1y

JOHN QUARM

(FORMERLY OF BOSTON)

BEGS to announce to the public that he has re-opened the business formerly carried on by FRED A. SMITH.

Store—Montgomery's Old Stand.
Cor. Bouchette & King Streets,
HUNTINGDON.

TEAS, COFFEES,
SUGARS & SPICES
☞ RETAILED AT ☜
WHOLESALE PRICES

As the following will show:

25 kinds Japan Teas 20c to 50c per lb.
14 do Black do 25c to 60c do
10 do China do 15c to 40c do
6 do Gunpowder Teas 30c to 60c do
8 do English Breakfast 40c to 80c do
7 do Young Hyson 25c to 45c do
Java, Mocha & Oolong Coffees 20 to 35c "
Best Granulated Sugar 6c per lb.
Best Muscovado Sugar 5c per lb.

Spices and all other Goods at proportionate prices.

I wish to show the public that they can be charged too much for their Groceries by unscrupulous people who are daily defrauding the public by extortionate prices.

Give me a call and be convinced.

My Goods are Imported Direct.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED.

JOHN QUARM,
Propaietor & Manager.
FRED A. SMITH,
General Agent.
Huntingdon, 24th March, 1886. 11

Will open MONDAY, March 29th.

LOCAL & DISTRICT.

Mr. John Kerby of Newfoundout, is visiting friends in Valleyfield this week.

The first assembly held by Prof. McDonald's class, on Friday evening last at Moir Hall, was a very successful affair.

Building operations promise well the coming summer. Messrs Everett & Caldwell have already on hand orders for 400,000 brick for this village alone.

The Bell Telephone Co., will extend their telephone line to Ormstown the coming summer. It is to be substantially erected with a view to future extension into Montreal.

There will be a social at the residence of John Boyd, Boyd Settlement, this evening, in connection with St. John's Church. Sleighs will leave the residence of Thomas Hunter about six o'clock.

Ferd. Lefebvre, formerly cutter for Mrs. Wm. Walsh, has opened a tailor shop in the premises lately occupied by McIntosh & Knapton, Fortune's Block, where he will be pleased to see his friends. Read his ad in this issue.

We must again remind subscribers and correspondents that we cannot publish items or letters sent us unless accompanied by the name of the sender. Persons sending notes for publication will please remember this.

W. B. Somers, late traveller for the firm of Beall, Ross & Co., Montreal, has gone into business at Hemmingford with John McFee. Knowing Mr. Somers as we do we have no hesitation in saying that the new firm ought to have the patronage of the vicinity.

On Monday next, 29th, John Quarm, formerly of Boston, will open a new store at the old Montgomery stand, Huntingdon, for the sale of teas, coffee, sugar and spices. His advertised prices, which may be found in another column, certainly seem to warrant his assertion that they "defy competition."

The next regular meeting of the Conservative Club for the County of Huntingdon, will be held on Monday, 5th April. A large attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be discussed. Members will please bear this in mind.

Brakeman Poupore, on the freight train, had a narrow escape on Monday last, at Ormstown. When about to couple two cars, a bolt projecting from the approaching car struck him on the head, inflicting a rather severe wound. Fortunately Dr. Laberge, of Beauharnois, was on the train at the time and the wounded man received immediate attention. After a short delay he was able to proceed with his train.

While Patrick Curran, of the parish of St. Anicet, was returning home from the village on the 19th instant, his sleigh upset in crossing the railway track at Purcell's crossing, throwing him into the ditch and dislocating his left shoulder. He was brought back to the village and was attended to by Dr. McMillan. The old gentleman, notwithstanding his 87 years, bore the pain of setting the shoulder without flinching, and walked off afterwards as though nothing had happened.

A very sad accident occurred at Laprairie on Monday afternoon. A bright little boy of four years, son of Mr. A. A. Trottier, cashier of the Banque du Peuple, was accidentally shot by his sister, aged 16, who discharged a revolver which she found in the pocket of a discarded coat that had hung on a peg in the garret for years. The little fellow expired shortly afterwards. Much sympathy is expressed for the parents, who recently lost two children by diphtheria. The young lady is perfectly distracted, and has been placed under the care of the Sisters of Providence.

We have received the initial number of a spicy little journal called *The Illuminator*, published by the Fort Covington Literary Society. Everything in the number before us is original, there being no less than twenty contributors. Few towns of the size of the Fort can boast of so many talented young people. The publication is purely literary in character, and several of the articles would do credit to some of the leading magazines; but the punctuation is very bad in two or three of them—possibly the fault of the proof-reader. The editors are Mr Matt C. Ransom and Miss Minnie Gillies, with Mr. R. Rowe, jr., as assistant editor and publisher. We would suggest that in future each piece be credited to its author. The appearance of the journal is very creditable to the *Sun* office, although there might still be a little improvement in the press work.

News of the World.

The Provincial cabinet have decided to reserve an extensive tract of country to the north of the province for future timber supply. Forest rangers are to be appointed to watch and guard this domain. Hon. Mr. July has been active in securing this from the Government.

The Minnesota Knights of Labor have purchased 600 acres of land in Crowwing county, Minnesota, and will establish thereon a co-operative colony. The land is to be held in common forever, but the profits are to be divided yearly among the workers. The object of the organization is agriculture and to furnish a refuge, so that when members of the order are forced out of employment in cities they can be supported without expense to the order.

The volunteers' Northwest medals have arrived. Major-General Middleton states that it will yet be a good while before the presentation takes place, as the name of each recipient, with his rank and corps, will first have to be engraved on each medal. The engraving will be done at Ottawa.

LONDON, March 22.—The discovery of an oil field in upper Egypt has attracted attention here. The *Times'* correspondent at Suez says that even with the present extremely crude system of lifting the petroleum to the surface, there has been obtained from a single well as much as twelve to fifteen barrels a day. The territory is not far from the Red sea coast and is described as easily accessible. The Government survey has revealed the fact that the geological formation of the district indicates the existence of a large oil field. The authorities have ordered a number of borings to be immediately made for the purpose of defining the field, and have set about developing the yield of the petroleum on the largest possible scale.

The Montreal authorities have decided to levy a poll tax of $2 on all voters in the city, and abolished the statute labor tax.

OTTAWA, March 21.—Great damage has resulted from the storm of sleet and rain, which commenced about last midnight and lasted until late this afternoon. Telephone wires are down in all parts of the city, the crosstrees being snapped off, and in one place near the Sapper's bridge, a great pole, bearing up nearly 100 wires, was snapped off about fifteen or twenty feet from the top. On Queen street near Elgin and on Wellington street, opposite St. Andrew's church, two poles caught fire simultaneously as the result of the wires touching. The telephone service is not working to-day. The fire alarm repairers have been hard at work all day fixing their lines. Shade trees in great numbers were borne to the ground or had their branches snapped off by the great frozen mass which had accumulated upon them.

OTTAWA, March 22.—Dr. Powell to-day called in Dr. Howard, of Montreal, to consult with him on Sir John's case. The Premier is suffering from sciatica and lumbago, which supervening on a severe bronchial attack that left him in a debilitated condition, causes great pain and rendered it advisable for a consultation to be had. The doctors agree about the treatment and recommend quiet, rest and great care. Fortunately Sir John is able to take nourishment.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 21.—The grain market is quiet, with quotations at 80c to 93c for wheat, 60c to 65c for peas, 32c to 34c for oats. Flour is also quiet. Dressed hogs firm at 6½c to 7c. Eggs are in large receipt, with quotations at 14c to 15c. Butter is rather scarce in higher grades and prices advancing. Cheese is also developing an upward tendency, quotations now being 9½c to 10½c for finest colored, and 9c to 9½c for finest white. Butchers' cattle are in slow demand at steady prices. Sheep are in light supply and higher under a good demand at 3½c to 4c per lb. There is a good enquiry for lambs at higher prices, all offerings selling at 4c to 5c per lb. Spring lambs are scarcer yet, and a few sold to-day at $3 to $5 each as to size. Live hogs in fair demand at 5c to 5½c per lb. Calves sold to-day at $2 to $10 each as to quality.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters Price 25 cents.

If you are suffering from a sense of *extreme weariness*, try one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will cost you but one dollar, and do you incalculable good. It will do away with that tired feeling, and give you new life and energy.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, before retiring, will soothe the cough to quiet, allay the inflammation, and allow the needed repose. It will, moreover, speedily heal the pulmonary organs, and give you health.

If you wish to color wool, cotton, silk or feathers, use the new Electric Dyes, strongest and best in the world. 16 cents at all dealers.

RAPID WORK.

"For two years I was troubled with dyspepsia—could neither labor nor find relief. Less than one bottle of B. B. B. relieved me—3 bottles cured me." So says John A. Rappell, of Farmerville. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the system.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment.

WILL TAKE OATH TO THE FACT.

Edward Cousins, of Ransom, declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take oath to his statements.

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

"For ten years," says Jennie M. Herrell, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did."

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, *Station D, New York City.*

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a House, Garden and a Park lot in the village of Huntingdon. For particulars address
MARY BAXTER,
10 799 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal.

HAY FOR SALE

The subscriber offers for sale fifteen tons of good Timothy Hay. MRS. GEORGE RICE, New Ireland. 9-4*

Farm to Rent,

Situate half a mile west of Lee's Corners, Godmanchester, containing 100 acres, 35 of which are under cultivation and 25 in pasture, the remainder being bush lands. Good dwelling house, barn and stable. There is a cheese factory at Lee's Corners. For further particulars apply to
MRS. WM. MURPHY,
St. Anicet, March 16th. 4ius*

LIME!

A CAR LOAD of No. 1 Eastern Township Lime to arrive in a few days. Parties wishing to purchase will save money by waiting. Lime guaranteed first-class.
R. N. WALSH,
Huntingdon, March 17th, 1886. 10

Notice to Contractors.

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE time for receiving the plans and specifications for the
INFANTRY SCHOOL
AT
LONDON, ONT.,
is hereby changed to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, and the time for receiving tenders to WEDNESDAY, the 7th of APRIL.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 12th March, 1885.

Great Annual Clearing Sale.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.,

BEG to announce that they have now commenced their GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

☞ *At and Under Cost* ☜

In order to make room for their new Spring and Summer Importations.

The Reduced Price List will be given in a Future Advertisement.

William Third & Co.

Huntingdon, 21st January, 1886.

P.S.—Call and price our Fancy Sleigh Robes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Ladies' Shawls and Mantles, Men's and Boy's Under Coats and Over Coats, Pants and Vests, Undershirts and Underpants, Boots and Shoes, Moccassins, Overshoes and Rubbers of every description. Also General Dry Goods, such as Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Dress Goods, Ticking, Shirting, Ducking, Winceys Prints, Piano and Table Covers, &c. &c

Also Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Herrings Mackerel, Finnan Haddies, &c., and you will be sure to purchase W. T. & Co

NOTICE TO
BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

Having again leased the Huntingdon Sash and Door Factory from Mrs. Henderson, and she having placed a new improved water wheel, which is an invaluable advantage, I am now prepared to turn out all kinds of *House Furnishings* at short notice and at reasonable rates. Also additional machinery is being placed in the Factory which will enable me to fill orders more promptly. Contracts taken at *Low Rates* and plans and specifications drawn up to suit parties building and estimates if required.

Constantly kept on hand all kinds of House Trimmings such as

Newel Posts, Balusters, Handrailing,
Ramps, Twists, Flooring,
Mouldings, Architraves Wainscoting,
Sashes, Doors Frames

Dressed and Undressed Lumber, Dimension Timber &c., of all kinds on short notice; in fact everything in the Building Line as cheap as can be had at Montreal or elsewhere.

☞ Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere

JAMES SANGSTER.

Huntingdon, February 17th, 1886 7-3m

GREAT
Clearing Sale.

The subscriber offers the balance of his

WINTER STOCK

AT AND BLOW COST

—AND—

General Reduction

In all classes of goods, to continue till April 1, for cash and ready pay.

This is a GENUINE SALE, as I need and must have room for

EXTENSIVE

SPRING PURCHASES

That will shortly commence to arrive. I have made special arrangements for the coming year to offer a continual round of

BARGAINS!

Trusting that the larger volume of trade will recompense for small profits.

Large purchasers will find it to their particular advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

I will take all the oats I can get at 1c a pound in trade.

The highest price will be paid for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Calfskins, Sheepskins, Wool and Bones, at

McCAFFREY'S

TROUT RIVER LINES.

March 9th, 1886.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

TICKETS issued to all points in Canada and United States. For any information, apply at DR. SHIRRIFF'S Drug Store (formerly that of J. V. Shanks, M.D.)

G. R. SHIRRIFF,
8-1m Town Agent for G.T.R.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an act to better define and design the limits of the parish of Sainte Barbe, in the County of Huntingdon, to legalize the existence of the said parish as a rural municipality, to legalize and confirm its acts and operations since its erection, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and for other purposes.

J. GAGNON, Priest,
DAM. PERRON,
DAM. DAOUST,
E. ROY, and others.
Ste. Barbe, Feb. 19th, 1886.

SKIFF FOR SALE.

FINE CEDAR SKIFF for sale. Almost new. May be seen at Huntingdon Depot. For particulars, apply to
W. S. RICHARDSON,
8-1m Fort Covington, N.Y.

NERVOUS
DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing
VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th April, 1886, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c, duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent of the amount of the tender for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886.

FOR THE FARMER.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

This little insect formerly caused great alarm in this country, on account of its injury to that valuable plant—wheat. It was first noticed on Long Island during the Revolutionary War, and it was supposed that it was imported from Europe in the straw used by the Hessian troops in coming to this country; hence its common name. It is a small fly somewhat resembling a musquito.

At one time the ravages of this fly were so universal as to threaten the destruction of the wheat; but it was discovered that not only this, but another species of fly *Cecidomyia tritcia*, that was injurious to wheat, have been kept in bounds by several species of parasitic insects which lay their eggs in the larva of both these flies and destroy them. In this way many injurious parasites are kept in limits.

The Hessian fly commences its depredation in autumn. As soon as the wheat plant begins to appear above ground, it devours both leaf and stem until it is stopped by the frost. In the spring the larva is converted into the fly, which deposits its egg in the main stem, weakening it so that when the grain begins to grow heavy the stalk breaks and the grain perishes. The female deposits from one to eight or more eggs on a single plant of wheat, between the sheath of the inner leaf and the stem, near the roots; the young larva passes the winter here feeding upon the stem.

Various means have been suggested to destroy these parasites, such as soaking the seed wheat in lime water or disinfectants. It has been suggested that "as soon as the fly is discovered or the plant shows a disposition to open its flowerets, we should carry bright torches around at night, and the darker the night the better, as the flies will all rush into the fire and destroy themselves."

The law referred to in the first article—that a high condition of health is incompatible with the continued existence of parasites—indicates what common sense and experience teaches, that the best and most healthy seeds should always be selected.—*Farm and Garden.*

Never set a hen that has scaly legs. She will give the disease to her chicks.

It is best to breed from mature birds not less than one year old, they give larger eggs, and the chicks will be more uniform in size and plumage.

The first eggs of the litter are always the best for hatching. After a hen has produced twenty or thirty eggs, in perhaps as many consecutive days, the strain upon her strength is very great, and consequently the eggs become impared in vitality and capacity to produce vigorous chickens.

A New York bee-keeper reports that his net receipts from forty-six hives were $816.

A Queen bee lays from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in ninety-four hours. It is not necessary to ask "How doth the little busy bee?" She doeth well, and should be a shining example to the lazy hen that can only be induced to lay one egg in twenty-four hours, and then only when eggs are cheap.

A neat bobbinet veil is deemed indispensible in the apiary. It is well to have several, so that visitors may always be provided for and feel safe. During a good yield of honey, one may work among the bees day after day without getting stung, but if by accident a frame be dropped or something occur by which a few bees are mashed, instantly they are up in arms and ready for the fray. At times like this it is very convenient to have a veil to pull down over one's face.

Some wide-wake apiarist has discovered that old queen bees, like old hens, are not profitable, and for the same reason, viz., that they do not lay so many eggs. There was, perhaps, sound sense in the old-fashioned plan of destroying the old colonies after two or three years and keeping only the new swarms. But perhaps we can now rejuvenate old swarms by introducing young queens. If so, it will be an important point gained in bee culture.

It is estimated that the cotton, corn sugar and rice crops of the South for the year 1885 will leave in the hand of the farmers, after all expenses have been paid, over $200,000,000. These crops have been cultivated at less cost than ever before in the history of the South.

"BLACK YOUR BOOTS!"

POLISHING THE UNDERSTANDING A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The Mixture Used in Pliny's Day—Ingredients of Modern Blacking—The Time When the Old-Fashioned Boot-Black Disappeared.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It appears to have been customary to imbue shoes with an oily mixture of some kind before the time of Pliny that is to say, before the commencement of the Christian era. In the fifteenth book of his "Natural History" the great Roman book maker states that Cato recommended the dregs of the olive, after the expression of the oil, to be used for anointing bridle reins, leather thongs and shoes to render them supple. The same author, in the thirty fifth book of this same series of his, describes a mixture which appears to be the very foundation of our modern blacking. This mixture he defines as a compound of lampblack, gum and vinegar, which could be used for cleaning shoes, and for ink to write with as well, and he speaks much of the double utility of the invention. That very compound, with the addition of oil and molasses would make the blacking we use nowadays.

That such a mixture was in use in Pliny's day is shown by the discovery, among the old Roman remains in [illegible], of leather which had been covered with blacking, and some fragments of which still preserved a dull polish. The first blacking was doubtless rubbed on the leather with the fingers or a cloth, for, at the time it originated, the stiff brush of the present day was unknown. Brushes made of vegetable fiber and hair are mentioned by Homer, but from the designs which have come down to us, these could not have been used for polishing.

The stiff bristle brush was invented several centuries ago, but it was not used for a polishing tool, either. It was only in the present century that the blacking brush was brought into use. In 1811 a whalebone fiber blacking brush was patented, but it seems to have been a failure. Split quill brushes have also been tried and found wanting. This about in 1842.

Modern blacking seems to have been originally composed chiefly of tallow, wax and probably lamp black, and was, therefore, somewhat similar to harness blacking. It was a European invention, and was first used in France and Italy. A Mr. Richard Martin got hold of the recipe for it while on his travels, and when he returned to England he made a partnership for its manufacture with a Mr. Charles Day, in 1801. This firm has since acquired world wide celebrity, under the title of Day & Martin. Another important blacking manufactory was afterward established by Mr Robert Warren. Another was subsequently founded by Mr. Everett, who commenced business in King's Head court, Holborn. All the parties concerned in establishing these three firms acquired large fortunes.

Each maker had, of course, proportions and methods of mixing peculiar to himself; but the chief materials, namely, a black coloring matter and certain substances which acquire a gloss by friction, were the same in most cases. In England they generally consist of bone black, sugar or molasses, sperm oil, sulphuric acid, and strong vinegar. The bone black, in the state of a very thin powder, and the sperm oil, are first thoroughly incorporated, the sugar or molasses, mixed with a small proportion of vinegar, is now added, and well stirred into the mass, strong sulphuric acid is then gradually poured in the vessel. The mixture is then diluted with an additional quantity of vinegar. Paste blacking is now made in precisely the same way as liquid blacking, except that the last portion of vinegar is not added. It can be understood from these ingredients how a boy who recently undertook to eat three boxes of blacking on a wager, could die in terrible convulsions. Baron Liebig states that in Germany blacking is made in the following manner: Powdered bone black is mixed with half its weight of molasses and one eighth of its weight of olive oil, to which are afterward added one eighth of its weight of muriate acid and one fourth its weight of strong sulphuric acid. The whole is then mixed up with water to a sort of mucenous paste.

In the days of Sim Tappertit, London and all other great cities were dirty and badly paved, and bootblacks were as abundant as they are at the present day. They haunted the corners of the [illegible] streets of London and Paris, and some few, like Mr. Tappertit, were installed in shops and little booths. They hailed the pedestrians with "Shoeblack, Your Honor!" "Black your shoes, sir," and [illegible] never had change any more than they have it to-day. They used an oleaginous and lusterless blacking, smearing it on with their hands and rubbing it smooth with a brush or rough cloth. In the [illegible] shops old shoes were sometimes loaned the customer to wear while his good ones were being blacked. A curious old police court case in London records the arrest of a man for running off in a pair of the bootblack's shoes, which were better than his own.

It is an odd fact that when the patent improved blackings were introduced the old-fashioned public bootblack who used to mix his blacking up for himself each day disappeared. Every one took to having his boots blacked at home, now that the tools and polish were so handy, and for a score of years the public bootblack was unknown. Then he began to crop up again and grow toward the army he forms to-day. In Paris most of the public bootblacks are old women, and in Germany they are young ones. There are no bootblacks in Spain, for the men there wear patent leather shoes entirely. The manufacture of these shoes is a vast industry in France, whence the Spanish market is supplied.

A Successful Editor.

[Philadelphia Call.]

A St. Louis editor, who started without a cent forty years ago, is now worth $100,000. His fortune is all owing to his own energy, industry and frugality, and the fact that an uncle recently left him $99,000.99.

Kissing the Rosebuds.

A very pretty story is told of Victor Hugo, the 4-year-old son of James Parton, the historian. One day last summer he was found in the garden kissing the rosebuds to make them open.

CHARACTER WRITING

A Connecticut Philosopher's Observations of Pen and Ink Strokes.

[Hartford Post.]

"I have made a life study of chirography," was the comment of a philosopher. "An honest man's hand carries conviction with it; my intuition is the bridge to which I trust. It is difficult for me to analyze the 'why' of every action, but I know, and that is enough. It is the fact, and not the multitudinous reasons for the fact, with which I am concerned.

"I think the signatures that demand the most attention are those of a theatrical company. They are made usually in one hand—and that a very bold one—and they cover generally a whole page, unless the clerk is less pleasant than usual. They are bracketed and labeled with the name of the aggregation. Some of these collections are written in a uniformly big, round hand, that means that the agent has been educated to believe in the efficacy of plenty of sea-room in the chirographical ocean. He has also probably served his apprenticeship at making tubes and boxes. Perhaps he has accomplished wonders in writing flaming advertisements.

"Other of the collections are scrawled—scratched across the page in a hurry, as if the writer were afraid that if they were too easily read it would injure his reputation for intellectual ability. Such a man I think, has had and I mean no disrespect to your profession, sir—a leaning toward journalism. Writers who make poor copy possess that attribute as a defect, and, were they wise, would not boast of it. Likewise I must say just here that one who makes exquisitely clear copy ought to glorify the [illegible] neither faculty is of itself evidence of [illegible] ability [illegible] a person who registers in a scrawling manner is not to be supposed a brilliant show. He may be, but has not been such, I think, in a majority of the instances that have come under my observation.

"The [illegible] traveling salesman has a pronounced [illegible] He generally writes [illegible], but it is a sort of intelligent hurry. The one who handles perfumery has a [illegible] and signature, approaching [illegible] the wares he sells. The one of hardware seems less identical; strong and majestic as his ironware. The drug and the hat [illegible] are of the light, airy variety, and disclose their special occupation by a light and airy way of signing. After all specialties are discounted there remains the effect of the individual, and this is not always obliterated by the occupation. Some John Hancocks will remain so through all metamorphoses of business and there will be a third person into whose hand no additional virility can be infused, no matter how varied the pursuit.

"I have been much impressed with the rapid, straggling hand of the man of means who travels. Whoever in the party signs the register it is signed with prominence. There is no hesitation, no timidity, no undue assertion. Ministers of the gospel usually sign with a scholarly hand. Stenographers usually finish with a cross, the dot of their system. Many people come here each week. They are all sorts. The signatures of this crowd give me more trouble than all the others. They are written very carelessly and in a very horsey manner. Many of them have a Maud S. gait, others are down among the fast pacers, while some look as if they could barely reach the distance-pole."

The Cigarette.

[Boston Herald.]

As far as the cigarette introduces young people to that terrible, deadly, delicious habit of smoking, it is indeed an evil, but if a man will smoke, and most men will, he will find the use of the cigarette, often condemned as the worst form of smoking, the least harmful, if practiced with proper precaution. An eminent Englishman has shown how this precaution should be taken. He says that the cigarette without a mouth piece is really never smoked more than half way through in the east. It is well understood there, as it is by all practiced cigarette smokers, that every inhalation from a cigarette slightly deteriorates in quality from the first. A small deposit of the very offensive oil of tobacco is left in the hindmost leaf. Very little of this arrives in the smoker's mouth if he stops when half is consumed. Many Oriental smokers consume no more than a third. Turkish ladies will smoke fifty or upwards in a day in this manner. The whole of the noxious matter can be intercepted by using a mouthpiece in which a small plug of cotton-wool is placed, and renewed after half a dozen cigarettes have been smoked.

An Animal Hospital.

[Chicago Times.]

The trustees of the university of Pennsylvania have determined to build a large hospital and stable for the treatment of diseases of dogs, horses, cows, and other domestic animals. A great deal of preparation has already been made in the direction of founding a veterinary faculty, and several professors have been in Europe fitting themselves for this work. There are more fancy cattle owned around Philadelphia, it is said, than about any other city except Boston, and some of the finest die from want of surgical attention. A special department is to be devoted to the care of pet and sporting dogs. A well known Philadelphia lady proposes endowing a department for cats. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Anti-Vivisection both oppose the project.

Cure by Hypnotic Suggestion.

[Medical Exchange.]

Three cases are reported to the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences of immediate cure of paralysis agitans by means of hypnotic suggestion. The patients had become unable to write legibly, but when the affirmation was made to them emphatically during sleep that they could write as well as other people, they did so forthwith and retained the power after awakening. M. Liebault showed specimens of the handwriting as produced before, during and after the hypnotic sleep, and said he had obtained like results during several years of practice.

Removal of the Spleen.

The Gazzetta degli Ospitali describes a case of removal of the spleen on account of a chronic enlargement of that organ. The functions of the spleen, if it has any, are not clearly known, though an eminent physician recently said that its chief use seemed to be as a repository for the germs of malaria. In this case of removal the patient shows no signs of inconvenience from the operation.

O[illegible] Hogs and Geese.

[illegible]

Clams are very abundant at the mouth of Frazer river, [illegible] When the tide is out the hogs [illegible] pastured in the adjoining woods run down the bank and begin rooting in sand for the luscious bivalves. No sooner are the hogs down the bank than the crows light upon their shoulders, and no sooner are the clams turned up than the birds snatch them and fly away. They get over a rock, and dropping the clams, immediately dart down after them. If the shells are not broken the first time, they ascend higher and let them fall again.

Cross-Eyed People.

[Commercial Advertiser.]

"You would think that a cross-eyed person would overcome his sensitiveness," said an oculist, "but he seldom does. He broods over it. It grows on him. He imagines that every one he meets thinks as much about it as he does, and life often loses all attractions for him. Did you ever notice a cross-eyed man walk? So far as I can see that it imparts a [illegible] gait a certain movement peculiar to the whole class of cross-eyed people."

Ne[illegible] Phonograph.

Two travelers in central Africa are utilizing the phonograph in a novel manner. They visit the different savage tribes and persuade chiefs to talk at the [illegible] The record is preserved [illegible] Europe for the inspection [illegible] of philologists, who are [illegible] to make out the languages and determine whether or not they are related to any other known tongues.

Iron for Beans and Turnips.

[illegible]

The value of sulphate of iron as a plant food has been tested by an English chemist, [illegible] P. Griffiths. The use of fifty pounds per acre increased the yield of beans from 24 bushels to 41 of turnips from 1½ tons to 16½, but produced little effect on carrots.

Bricks Without Straw.

[New York Tribune.]

The Washington Post says that no American humorist is wanted who will never say anything about the mule, the [illegible] girl's foot, the ice cream girl, the boot of the angry father, or the bank cashier going to Canada. Does it think a man can make bricks without straw?

For Sale or to Let

AT KENSINGTON.

The store lately occupied by L. Bergevin, together with dwelling house and good barns and stables attached, and half an acre of ground. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

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Has on hand a large stock of

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HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., $8 per M.
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do 20 to 30 ft., $12 per M.

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Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices. 18-yr

BARRE & CO.

DEALERS IN

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186 & 188 FORTIFICATION LANE,

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First-class Hearse. Prices reasonable.

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Of Confidence.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla has been tested during many [illegible] years, in all parts of the world, has proved its efficacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

SARSAPARILLA (extracted from the root of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.

IS your blood vitiated by derangements of the digestive and assimilatory functions? is it tainted by Scrofula? or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?

THE leading physicians of the United States, who know the composition of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, say that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this remedy is it possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity.

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RELIABLE witnesses, all over the world, testify that this work is better accomplished by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA than by any other remedy.

BLOOD that is corrupted through disease is made pure, and blood weakened through diminution of the red corpuscles is made strong, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING the blood and building up the system require time in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA more speedily than from anything else.

MEDICINE for which like effects are falsely claimed, is abundant in the market, under many names, but the only preparation that has stood the test of time, and proved worthy of the world's confidence, is

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Hundreds now in use, and not one of them that is not giving the best results.

Awarded first prize wherever exhibited for competition.

We guarantee every Double-Acting Pitching Machine sold by us to do first-class work when properly put up, and if it fails to do so it will be taken back and the money refunded after a fair trial by us.

☞ A full warranty given with each machine.

Farmers are advised not to purchase before seeing this machine.

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—AND THE—

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Intending purchasers would find it to their advantage to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

MY KINGDOM.

[S. B. McManus in Detroit Free Press.]

She winds her arms tightly about my neck,
Her dear little arms with dimples kissed over,
And her baby breath touches my lips and my cheeks
As sweet as the scent of a summer bloomed clover;
Then she kisses me over and over and over,
And each kiss is as sweet as a white-blossomed clover.

All night-capped my princess creeps into her bed,
And, tho' gone but a minute, I know she is sleeping,
And I feel on the slumber smiles lighting her face,
While I sit by the window, my restful watch keeping;
Like a robin wing-weary my bird is a-sleeping,
And I sit in content, my restful watch keeping.

To-morrow may come, as to me they have come,
With fretting and cares the full heart to lessen,
And the earth will fast fetter my hands and my soul
And the farthest star will seem nearer than Heaven—
Yet no touch of the earth can those watch hours lessen,
For I sit by the gate of my Kingdom of Heaven.

Capes Come Again.

[New York Sun.]

"Men are wearing capes on their overcoats again," said a Broadway tailor recently, as he leaned against his counter and delved into the inner recesses of his mouth with a toothpick, "and they recall to old New Yorkers the popularity of the cape, and its sudden disappearance, after the murder of a young woman up-town by a young man named Robinson.

"Many years ago any man with any pretensions to style wore a cape. The garments were of various colors, often tending to bright plaids, and they were worn quite long. A tall man wrapped up in one of these capes and walking along in the dark looked like a bandit. They were very convenient, particularly when a man went to the theatre in dress clothes. He had only to slip his cloak over his shoulders when running out between the acts, which was vastly easier than struggling into an overcoat, and saved many a man from catching many a cold. When the great Robinson murder trial came on, however, the testimony played largely on a cape which was worn by a mysterious man, who was subsequently identified as Robinson. They then became known as 'Robinson capes,' and, by George, sir, they were driven out of the streets before the season was over. Until now they have never reappeared."

"What is the fashionable cape to-day?"

"It is a part of the top coat and hangs very close to the shoulders. It is never worn separate from the coat, and it will not do on a Newmarket. A sack coat is the only proper form of coat, and when a Newmarket is topped with a cape the effect is anything but fashionable."

Gardens in Germany.

[Hanover Cor. Boston Transcript.]

We have some pleasant gardens in Hanover, but they are now closed for the winter months. How we all regretted the day when Tivoli shut its gates, not to open them till the warm spring comes again! What happy afternoons and evenings we have idled away here under the trees, listening to the music of the fine military band! Here we came with our work or books and sat for hours dreaming and reading. How quiet and peaceful it always is. Even the little children seem to feel the influence of the place. Where in America would it be so? Where would it not be so in Germany.

All classes come to these gardens, where they quietly drink their glass of beer or coffee. It is quite the fashion to give a coffee party in the garden instead of at home, and one often sees a merry party of ladies sitting together drinking coffee and working away at their knitting or crochet. Sometimes the programme for the evening concert is so tempting that we order our supper here also, and remain till the end, which is at 10 o'clock—rather late for German hours—and everybody goes quietly home.

A Very Odd Wedding.

[Boston Herald.]

A very odd Amish wedding took place in the Conestoga valley, near Morgantown, says a Reading, Pa., dispatch. Some three hundred people attended. John S. Mast and Miss Stennie Zook, children of very wealthy Amish farmers were the contracting parties. The plain ceremony of joining hands took place in the meeting-house, after which a lengthy procession proceeded to the house, where a banquet took place. A feature of the feast was as follows: A young man selected his sweetheart, and both went to the table. This action was followed by similar selections, until all the younger couples had gone in. A hymn was sung, when feasting for ten minutes followed. Then all arose, each couple holding a book between them, and another hymn was sung, feasting then continued another ten minutes, when there was more singing as before. In this way the festivities were kept up for six hours.

Ice-house Fires.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Why should an ice house burn? Ice, surely, is not inflammable; the houses are usually built in some retired locality, and save when alongside a railroad track, their surroundings are not dangerous. Yet ice-houses, and particularly those in New England and on the Hudson river, are reckoned among the special hazards. Many insurance companies will have nothing to do with them, and the number of companies who thus pass ice houses by on the other side is yearly increasing.

At the Razor's Mercy.

[Lecanto Boomerang.]

Suppose your favorite barber should suddenly become insane, and suppose as you lay stretched out comfortably in his chair he should take a notion to cut your throat, what could you do to help yourself? Did you ever think that the bright est intellects of the age are daily at the mercy of the tonsorial artist?

Worse Than the Circus Poster Advertised.

An equestrienne in a Russian circus, after going through several daring and difficult feats, flourished a revolver, placed the muzzle to her temple, and while her horse was in full career fired and dropped dead upon the sawdust. Such an attraction must be fearfully draining on the company, but it is sure to draw.

TRICKS OF MACHINES.

UNACCOUNTABLE STOPS AND STARTS WHICH PUZZLE MECHANICS.

Watches That Have Needed Only a Little Rest—The Shoemaker and His Cranky Machine—A Locomotive's Queer Freak.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"There are times," said a well known machinist, "when nearly all machines get cranky. The trouble is often a simple one and is not infrequently owing to the machinist not knowing his business. But that is not always the case. The very best mechanic in the world gets hold of a nut sometimes that is difficult to crack. A machine, no matter of what kind, may work perfectly for months, and then one day something goes wrong with it. The machinist looks at it, examines it, perhaps even takes it to pieces and puts it up again, but all of no avail, the machine remains like a balky horse, which nothing will make go. At last the machinist gets tired and goes home, sick of pottering with the troublesome thing. He comes to work the next day, perhaps having forgotten the previous trouble, touches a handle here, a wheel there, drops a little oil in half a dozen places, turns on the steam and off she goes without a murmur, as if nothing had ever happened. No, I can't explain it—neither could he. The only conclusion to be drawn is that he omitted on the occasion of the stoppage those little necessary touches of handles, turning of wheels and droppings of oil. But there are other cases of a slightly different nature."

"Watches are so small and their mechanism is so delicate that it requires a careful inspection to find the cause of any trouble," said a jeweler. "The causes of sudden stoppage are very various, but among the most frequent is want of oil. A drop of oil in a watch will last from eighteen months to two years as a lubricator. At the end of that time the works become dry and considerable wear ensues. Still a watch may run five years before it stops. If a watch is brought to me I cannot always say instantly what is the matter, though I often have to make some statement to satisfy a lady or an inconsiderate man. Sometimes I have had a watch to 'cure,' and have taken it to pieces, but do all I would I could not get it right. Then I lay it on one side and go to work on something else. When I come back to the watch it is just as likely as not that everything will slide into place as easily as possible. Of course, the reason of my trouble has been a little nervousness. I have been tired or anxious, or my eyes or fingers have been [illegible]

"Sometimes I have repaired a watch and hung it on a rack for a few days before returning it to its owner in good working order. Then perhaps in two or three days he brings it back stopped again. That is sometimes a poser, but in such a case I put the watch in my pocket and carry it round with me for a few days. Hanging a watch on the rack, which is perfectly still and of even temperature, is not a fair test. By carrying it in my pocket I often discover the trouble, which is generally a very simple one."

"Sewin' machines are [illegible] as pesky an' cranky as women [illegible] Tom McClane, one of the oldest [illegible] shoemakers in Philadelphia. "I've worked on all. There's Mackay's machine you've heard so much about. I used to work at one of Mackay's and was considered a pretty good hand. I thought I knowed that machine like a book, but it went back on me one day. It played possum for two days. It went so still I couldn't do nothin' with it, then it broke all my threads, and at last it took and tore about a inch and a half into one of my uppers.

"Well, I couldn't find out what was the matter. I guessed the thing was bewitched. Anyhow, I went out and bought some spirits o' turpentine and cleaned up every part of it, then I oiled it afresh and let him be for a whole day. I member me an my ole woman took a holiday that day an' spent it on the river in a Delaware steamer. Wol I don' know what did it, whether it was the rest had put it in good humor, or the cleaning, or the oil, but when I went down to the shop next day the old thing went along like a house a fire, as though there hadn't never been nothin' the matter with it."

"Ever had any bother with my engine?" said Ed Murray, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad. "No, I can't say I ever did, but I've heard old Jake Finlay, who used to run the express between Philadelphia and New York, tell a queer story of a trouble he got into once. He was considered a good engineer and was undoubtedly a thoroughly capable man. It was one winter a good many years ago, he was running his usual engine on the evening express. He reached Trenton safely and stopped there twenty minutes for refreshments. The rest was over, the passengers all seated, the line signaled 'clear,' the bell rang and old Jake took off the brake and turned the steam on. The engine gave a sort of a feeble kick and the big driving wheels revolved half a dozen times, but didn't grip the rails and the train didn't move.

"Jake thought the train was too heavy, so he backed it a little to gain an impetus. Then he put on the steam full again to go forward, but the old engine just kicked again and the driving wheels went round again but the train never moved. Jake got out at last and got off the cab to look for the trouble. He shouted to the fireman to turn on steam. His order was obeyed and without the slightest trouble the engine glided out of the station as if she were on a soaped board. Jake was so worried about it that it preyed on his mind and about six months after he resigned his position. I haven't the least idea what was the matter, but I guess Jake had forgotten something he ought to have done, and the fireman, being just told to let her go, went through the proper business. Jake thought the engine was bewitched and died in that belief."

Indian Education.

[Indianapolis News.]

The government has now eighty-one boarding schools, seventy six day schools and six manual labor schools, for Indian education, and they are all crowded beyond their capacity.

California's Marble.

The marble trade of San Francisco is worth $4,000,000 annually, one-fourth of which sum has heretofore been paid to the Carrara quarry, of Italy.

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greatly reduced.
WINTER UNDERWEAR,
greatly reduced.
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Large Lines of Goods, greatly reduced, and in addition to these reductions, a

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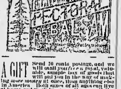

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BILIOUSNESS,	DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA,	DROPSY,
INDIGESTION,	FLUTTERING OF THE HEART,
JAUNDICE,	
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And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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Brushes,	Engine Packings,	Oakum, Pitch, Tar
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Glass,	Tackle Blocks	Bunting, Flags
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Roofing Felt,	Cotton Waste	Anchors and Chains,

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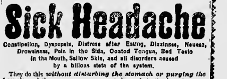
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LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
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Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this ***without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels,*** and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address,

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ASTRONOMY AND METEOROLOGY.

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL.

President of the Astro-Meteorological Association; Author of "Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide;" "Lunar Influence on Vegetation"; "Vennor's Almanac for 1885"; formerly Associate Editor of "Vennor's Weather Bulletin" and "Almanac."

CALENDAR.

Thursday, March [illegible] Annunciation, Lady day, sun rises 5.[illegible], sets 6.10; moon at last quarter 5.51 [illegible] m.
Friday 26—Venus at [illegible] position of the sun
Saturday 27—Venus at "greatest brilliancy."
Sunday 28—Third in Lent.
Monday 29—Sun rises 5.17, sets 6.24.
Tuesday 30—Mercury "stationary."
Wednesday 31—Moon in conjunction with Venus.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Week ending Wednesday, March 31st: Any open mild, but will be followed by cold weather, frosts and storms—thunder storms in the south and south-west—fair, mild and balmy, spring like weather, with early warmth—cloudy, windy and rainy, storms along the Atlantic coast and St. Lawrence valley—month ends unsettled and cold. (High water in some sections.)

Week ending Wednesday, April 7th: The month of showers promises a cold and generally "white" opening this year with unsettled weather—local snows in northern and north western sections—frosts in the west—fair, cool weather, some stiff breezes and strong winds—showery, unsettled and mild.

Messrs. B. C. Murray, Texas, and L. J. Heatwole, Virginia, report having been prevented getting a sight of the eclipse on March 5th owing to clouds.

Mercury has been plainly visible in the evening sky at his eastern elongation.

There one would rather have left unsaid:—Montreal citizen—"And so you are the weather prophet, Mr. Smith?"

Myself—"Walter H., at your service."

Montreal citizen (shaking hands)—"So happy to make your acquaintance, Mr. Smith. I have had many a good laugh over your writings."

Our migratory birds will likely be noticed returning early this spring. Crows, which are not migratory, but remain in the woods in winter and come out the first early sunny day, were noticed here several days earlier than during the last three years.

APRIL FORECAST.

In Canada, April will be a favorable month. The sugar crop, as before mentioned, will be excellent. Farming operations will begin and navigation open early. The month will not however be all sunshine, but is likely, as already stated, to enter cold and white, the "Borrowed Days" giving a marked cool term —due, doubtless, to a dense stream of meteors passing between the sun and earth near the former and intercepting heat. The month will have its "storm periods," these being "long drawn out." If the early warmth brings on vegetation rapidly, the cold which is likely later will cause agricultural inconvenience. The month, however, as above stated will be favorable, because in between its cold terms there will be periods of very pleasant marked spring-like weather, extremely favorable to agriculturists. Precipitation I would place below the normal this year. Considerable electrical and magnetic activity is probable during the month, which is likely to end and May open cold, with showers of sleet and rain, snow flurries and strong winds.

In the southern and western United States, the month will be dry (for April) and vegetation well advanced ere the close. "Northers" must however be guarded against, as these will likely cause injury to blossoms, etc. We shall hear of tornadoes from tornado sections, with electrical disturbances and local floods. Periods of early heat will be reported. Farming operations should everywhere go on vigorously, because May is expected to be cold, with some blighting winds and frosts. [Montreal, March 11th.

ASTRO-METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA BRANCH—ENTERING ON A SECOND YEAR OF WORK—THE PAPERS READ.

The third monthly meeting for the year 1886 of the Virginia Branch was held at Dale Enterprise on Saturday, March 6th. There were present Messrs. L. J. Heatwole (presiding), C. H. Brunk, D. A. Heatwole, John R. Suter and D. A. Taylor, associates, as well as a number of visitors, among whom were Mr. Emanuel Suter and Mrs. L. J. Heatwole. The House was called to order at 2 p.m. On motion, it was decided that the minutes of the last meeting be taken as read, so as to give time for more important work. The chairman announced that as this meeting was the first anniversary of the organization of the Branch he would call the attention of members to "By Law 6." He suggested the necessity of electing officers, &c., for another year. After some discussion on motion the matter was deferred until next meeting. The chairman then read a letter from Prof. T. H. Seneducker, now the Rev. T. H. Seneducker, of Fostoria, Ohio, and exhibited a temperature chart prepared by the latter at that point as a voluntary observer in the United States Signal Service.

Mr. D. A. Taylor was called for and read an interesting essay on "Halos and Circles." He explained their various formations and the causes which produced them. He made mention of a remarkable phenomenon of this sort seen at Hollidaysburg, Pa., and at other points in that state, described as a magnificent and vivid bow spanning the heavens at sunset on the evening of Dec. 15th last. The account of this appeared in the *Monthly Weather Review* for December, issued by the United States Signal Service.

By request, vice-president Heatwole read an article on "The March of Science" which has already appeared in the Advocate.

The question of mean and apparent time, was taken up and the subject assigned to vice-president Heatwole to prepare an essay, to be read at next meeting.

On motion, the House adjourned to meet again on Saturday, April 3rd.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Special Advocate Reports.

MASSACHUSETTS.

February, 1886, was a month of rapid and severe changes. The temperature for the period was 4.14° below the mean for the corresponding periods during the preceding 47 years, while the precipitation was nearly double the average, although the snowfall was below. It was a period of strong wind, at times a regular hurricane and with it a low temperature which made it doubly severe. Candlemas Day was fair and bright and it seemed as though a second winter with increased severity was passing over the country; by the middle of the month the snow was gone and the hills bare. The mean temp. was 22° 7′, minimum do—0°, maximum 48°.

During the month there were 84 observations made. On 70 of them the wind was blowing from the eight principal cardinal points as follows: N. 6; N. W., 19; W., 17; S. W., 20; S., 2; S. E., 2; E., 0; N. E., 8. On 4 occasions it was blowing a "gale" of over 60 miles an hour, while on 8 occasions it was a "strong gale" of at least 60 miles an hour.

The precipitation for February is far above the mean. The total rainfall including melted snow, for the month, is 6.319 inches, against 3.49 inches during the same period last year, while the mean for the 45 preceding years is but 3.21 inches. The snowfall during the month was 5.58 inches, against 11.12 inches during the same period in 1884, while the mean for the 45 preceding years is 11.91. The aggregate snowfall this winter is 36.83 inches.

Worcester. J. Brainerd Hall.

UTAH.

January 1st gave us no snow on the ground; 2nd, very cold down to zero; 5th, snowed at night; 6th, snowing and very cold; 8th, was 2° below zero; 9th, very cold; 13th, snowed at night; 14th, snowed; 15th, cold again; 21st, thaw and rain; 23th, very stormy, heavy thunder and lightning; 26th, showery; 27th, stormy; 28th, clear and warm; 31st rain. February 1st, light rain; 2nd, very warm, 8th, snow; 9th, very warm; 15th, snow and cold; 17th, very warm; 27th, it snowed about 2 inches; 28th, snow flurries.

Kaysville. Wm. Hood.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

February entered windy and cold, 2nd, cloudy; 3rd, cold; 4th, cold and windy, 12° below zero; 5th, cold and windy, 10° below zero; 6th, cold and windy; 7th, snow; 8th, fair; 9th, a very warm day for February; 10th, cloudy with an east wind and signs of rain; 11th, a rain storm; 12th, rain storm continues; 13th, rain storm continues with floods in many sections; 14th, fair; 15th, cloudy; 16th fair; 17th, fair; 18th, cloudy; 19th, snow storm; 20th, a snow storm; 21st, cold, 22nd, cold; 23rd, windy; 24th, fair; 25th and 26th, a N. E. snow storm of 12 inches; 27th, windy and cold, 12 degrees below zero; 28th, fair and cold.

Melvin Village. John S. House.

WISCONSIN.

The "cold dip" promised in the first week of February came on time. The first four days at 5 a. m. the mercury stood as follows: 12°, 27°, 42° and 41° below zero. Again on the 26th it went down to 15° below—the month closing cold with snow on the 27th and 28th. Minimum temperature at the moon record 4° on the 2nd; maximum do, 56° on the 8th; mean do, 24° 26′; mean do 1885, 30° 11′; mean do 1884, 24° 7′. Total snowfall 7 inches, 4 of which was in the 3rd week on the 17th and 18th, and [illegible] on the 26th. Rain fell on 10th, 11th, and 24th, mostly for 12 hours on the 10th, which settled the snow about 15 inches and alarmed the logging camps about a general "break up"; but a sudden change on the 14th checked it. There was a second period of low temperature in the last week with snow fall. Not as much wind as in January. Seventeen clear and fair days.

Shawano. W. S. Wood.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All letters should be addressed direct to my private residence, 31 ARCADE STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. *For a personal reply enclose stamp.*

LUNAR INFLUENCE—WHEN TO CUT ORANGE TREES

[182] Sir,—I would like some information as to the best time to cut orange trees, or when not to cut them.

De Land, Fla. I. B. W.

For pruning orange trees take the favorable times in my *Almanac* which are calculated to suit this branch of farming. When not to prune, is naturally at all other times, but especially when the moon is passing from last quarter to new. Also when she is in Gemini, Leo or Virgo. For these dates see third column of *Almanac* calendar pages. If transplanting, or forming a new grove, choose the moon's increase, when she is in Taurus.

"LIKED VERY MUCH" IN MASSACHUSETTS.

[183] Mrs. C. Winchendon, Mass., writes: Your *Almanac* is liked very much here, and I think the sale will be large next year.

This lady has sold 65 copies, as she says, "Without going out of the house."

SCOFFERS SILENCED BY THE STORM—A QUESTION ON SEED SOWING.

[184] Sir,—I enclose stamps for three more *Almanacs*. Every week has come so very near as you have foretold. My friends laughed at me when I said that we should get gales the last week in February. Afterwards, they came to the conclusion that you were right. It was one continued blow here from Thursday afternoon (25) when it commenced with a pouring rain, changing to snow, the next day, till the next Wednesday morning, (March 3rd). I intend planting by your directions this year. Will it answer if I plant in the house, my early seeds I mean?

Salem, Mass. E. M. S.

Thanks for your careful watching and defence of my forecasts. Lunar influence is just as effective in house or greenhouse as outside. Experiments under glass have proved this.

FORECASTS THAT AGREE—THE SUGAR SEASON—WHEN IT COMMENCED IN VERMONT DURING THE PAST FORTY YEARS.

[185] Sir,—I noticed in the *New England Homestead* a correspondent at Springfield, Vt., notices you very favorably in the line of forecasting the weather so correctly. I noticed also that your opinion of the coming sugar season was asked and given. Can and will you give me the facts as to when we Vermonters commenced to tap for the last 40 years? I only commenced to keep the dates in 1876. Since I commenced to foretell the sugar season my rule has been to write in my diary on the first page (Jan. 1st) what the coming sugar season will be and for this year it stands: "First class sugar season, No. 1." You say:—"I believe you may anticipate a good sugaring season in northern New England this year." We agree, though I am a little stronger in my language.

Waterbury Centre. T. W.

The Scientific man differs from the charlatan and quack in this: the scientist has no professional secrets, the quack always has. The dates when sugaring commenced at Springfield, Vt., are as follows, they will doubtless interest the other readers also:—1843 April 6th, 3 feet of snow; '44, March 11th, little snow; '45, March 5th, little snow; '47, March 20th; '48, March 20th; '49, March 22nd; '50, March 30th; '51, March 21st, ploughing began April 5th; '52, March 18th; '53, March 21st; 54, Mar. 5th; '55, March 31st; '56, March 24th; '57, March 18th; '58, March 18th; '59, March 11th; '60, March 6th, little snow; '61, March 25th, considerable snow; '62, April 2nd; '63, March 26th; '64, March 8, great quantity of snow; '65, March 28th, no snow; '66, March 15th; '67, March 13th, snow 14 inches deep; '68, March 19th no snow; '69, April 6th; '70, March 28th; '71, March 8th, no snow, great run of sap; '72, April 3rd; '73, April 3rd; '74, March 21st; '76, March 25th; '77, March 23rd; '78, March 9th; '79, March 28th; '80, March 20th; '81, March 8, big run; '82, March 21st; '83, April 6th; '84, March 19th, and '85 April 1st, when there was a good run.

COUNSELLOR MORSE CONGRATULATES THE PRESIDENT BUT TAKES EX-SECRETARY BROWN SEVERELY TO TASK.

[186] Sir,—"The rains descended and the floods came" in February. I could imagine what it might be elsewhere, for a mere thread of a brook, running through the farm, in a short time became a roaring torrent. The "second winter," with its "low temperatures, snows, drifts and gales" arrived promptly on time, fully equipped to play all the parts. It was dreadful. For six days the wind blew continuously with no sign of losing its breath. What is the matter with the ex-secretary? Does he consider science a forbidden fruit for the Eves? Or is he such a greedy Adam that he wants the "lords (?) of creation" to enjoy it all? With congratulations for your successful forecasts, sincerely yours,

Caroline B. Morse.

Mr. J. Ross Brown is young yet. Eventually he will change his opinion.

A VERY FLATTERING TESTIMONIAL—"THE MOST RELIABLE ALMANAC IN EXISTENCE."

[187] Sir,—I am well pleased with your *Almanac*. Its contents should be read by everyone who wants to know anything beforehand as regards the weather. It will come true every time as it has done in the past. I, as well as others, consider it to be the very best and most reliable *Almanac* in existence. Its forecast can be relied on to come true to date. Yet it is no "Dream Book," or "fortune teller," or "guess work." I enclose cash for six more copies. Please send specimen of the Advocate.

Springfield, Vt. C. D. R.

The forecasts are the result of study, and my work has only to be compared with the usual trash called "weather predictions," which are used to "fill in" by the regular run of almanac makers, to show the vast superiority of it. There is nothing of the "about this time look out for rainy weather," spread over half a page of dates and thrown in promiscuously, which one sees in the majority of pamphlets which disgrace the name of almanacs.

A FORECAST THAT IS SO CORRECT IT CREATES A SENSATION.

[188] Sir,—Please accept my best thanks for your special February forecast for this section, which was duly received and sent to our local paper. It has caused quite a sensation on account of its literal fulfilment. Will be glad to get your spring forecast for publication in three or four papers.

Amberley, Ont. R. B.

The weather prophets in your section must be pretty bad ones, when a correct forecast is looked upon as unusual. No wonder the public look with suspicion on any attempt in the way of foretelling the weather. But we shall "ameliorate this speedily," "reform it altogether." Hard work and patience is all that is needed.

ONE MORE TESTIMONY.

[189] Sir,—Your weather forecast for February for New Hampshire has come very near right in every respect.

Melvin Village. John S. House.

J. T. McPHERSON,

Surgeon Dentist

(Rooms over the Printing Office of the HUNTINGDON GLEANER),

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Owing to the press of business at my Huntingdon Office, I can only visit *during the month* the following places:—

ORMSTOWN:
EVERY FRIDAY

HOWICK:
FIRST & THIRD WEDNESDAY

VALLEYFIELD:
SECOND & FOURTH WEDNESDAY

SPECIALTY.—The preservation of the Natural Teeth by Gold and Silver fillings.

Best quality *English or American Porcelain Teeth used*, $16 per set.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered to over 500 patients without *accident or any injurious after effects.*

No charge made for extracting when replaced by Artificial.

My patrons will please note that my office in Huntingdon is *closed every Wednesday* and *Friday* afternoon.

N.B.—Those having ill fitting artificial plates can have them made over at a small cost.

Huntingdon, Jan. 1st, 1885.

WHY GO

NAKED

Now is the time to order SUITS.

ALL GOODS REDUCED.

I am determined to *CLEAR OUT* my LARGE STOCK of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS

To make room for a fine assortment of

Fashionable Spring Goods.

All suits Guaranteed to Fit

Give me a call and see for yourselves at

Ligget's Tailoring Emporium,

ORMSTOWN.

JOHN LIGGET,
Proprietor.

Ormstown, 19th Jan., 1886. 3.

Hotel Directory.

MUIR'S HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, Que.

This favorite Hotel always gives satisfaction to its patrons. No efforts are spared to provide for the comfort of the guests.

Excellent Table, furnished with all delicacies in season.

NEW AND ENLARGED SAMPLE ROOM accommodation for the convenience of Commercial Travellers.

First-class Stables.

MRS. MOIR,
Proprietor.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
VALLEYFIELD, Que.

Superior accommodation for Commercial Travellers and the general public; first-class table with Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c., of the best description at the bar. Good Stabling and Shed accommodation.

ZOTIQUE DUBOIS,
7-ly Proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, Que.

First-class accommodation for the travelling public.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Men.

Telephone connection with Athelstan, Dundee, Que., and Chateauguay, Malone, Fort Covington and other points in northern New York, free to guests of the house.

First-class table, delicacies in season.

1-yr. J. C. McMILLAN, Proprietor.

CALEDONIA HOTEL,
OPPOSITE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
VALLEYFIELD, Que.

This favorite hotel is now ready for the accommodation of guests.

Large Sample Rooms

always ready for the convenience of travellers. An excellent table, furnished with the delicacies of the season.

First-class Stabling.

Every effort is made to provide for the comfort of the guests. When you visit Valleyfield, do not fail to stop at the "Caledonia." VICTOR MONETTE,
11 Proprietor.

LADD'S HOTEL,
CHATEAUGAY, N. Y.

Parties conveyed to the Lakes, Woods and Chasm. Free Carriage to and from all trains. Telephone connection with the house.

21yr CYRELL HUTCHINS, Proprietor.

ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL & ST. PAUL STREETS,
MONTREAL

Centrally located. Charges moderate.

STEARNS & MURRAY,
28yr Proprietor

DOMINION HOTEL,
CAZAVILLE, QUE

This new and well appointed house is now ready for the reception of guests. Good table. Large sample rooms for commercial men. Fire-proof building and fire-proof safe attached to the house. First-class stables.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

L. CHRETIEN,
28 Proprietor

LAROCQUE'S HOTEL,
VALLEYFIELD, Que.

Good Accommodation. Excellent Table. Comfortable Stabling.

A. LAROCQUE, Proprietor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
DUNDEE, Que.

Horse and Boat Livery attached, and Guide furnished when required.

The Hotel is situated on the Province Line between Dundee, Que., and Fort Covington, N. Y. Daily Ferry to connect with Cars and Boats at Cornwall. Also direct connection with Montreal daily by the M. & C. J. Railway. Daily Stage to and from Malone.

Agent for Farming Implements.

JOHN TYO, Proprietor.

KELLY'S HOTEL,
BEAUHARNOIS, Que.

Mr. KELLY announces to his friends that his hotel is provided with a First-class Bar, Comfortable Rooms and Good Tables.

Livery attached to Hotel.

Boats and Fishing Apparatus furnished. The best of Fishing on Lake St. Louis. Half an Hour's walk from Beauharnois Sulphur Springs.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
ORMSTOWN, Que.

Excellent Table. Good Accommodation. Comfortable Stabling.

First-class Bar on the premises. The Wines and Liquors are all of the very best quality.

T. B. PALING, Proprietor

BOURQUE'S HOTEL,
ST. ANTOINE ABBE.

First-class accommodation for travellers. Special inducements to commercial men.

CHAS. BOURQUE, Proprietor.

SALABERRY HOTEL,
Hupin's old stand
BEAUHARNOIS.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Men. Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar. ISRAEL LEMAY,
Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CAZAVILLE, Que

This house is beautifully situated two miles from the St. Lawrence, and has recently been refitted and furnished with all modern improvements. Bar supplied with choice wines, liquors and cigars.

IMPORTANT TO FISHERMEN.

Every accommodation furnished to parties from a distance wishing to spend a season fishing. Conveyance to and from the river and boats, board, &c., at reasonable rates.

THOMAS LEE,
Proprietor.

J. K. ELLIOT,
ADVOCATE,
ELLICE STREET, · · · BEAUHARNOIS